of slavery, or, that he was wantlug in caudor.

This called forth a reply from "the man under

the bridge," establishing his claim to knowledge

and fairness in the use he made of Methodist

history, by such testimony as the Advocate has

not been able to gatusay or realst. The worthy

Editor then retired from the conflict and ceased to read the numbers of his friend, which were

so "stupidly anti-slavery" in their character that he could not meet them in the way of fact

or argument, and, no doubt, he thought it best

to forbear any further attempt in that line .-

But most unfortunately for his reputation, after

happening just now to glance at some of the

numbers of the man under the bridge," he un-

dertook the remarks to which we now wish to

call your attention. We have no doubt they

were penued, just as they profess to be, without

having read the numbers of his opponent, save

the mere "accidental glance" he just now made

A mere "glance," however, is sufficient to ena-

ble a man to elip a seutence from its connec-

tion, and thereby to miss the meaning of the

author, and set up a man of straw that perhaps

he can demolish more easily than he can parry

the blows of a real opponent; and an editor line

this decided avantage in that sort of warfarn-

he can attribute opinions and doctriues to his

proneut, and by not letting his readers know

the man's own way of stating his "faith" or of

defending it; he can make many of his readers

suppose he has gained a victory indeed. A re-

markable instauce of this sort is before us .-

Speaking of Cleros, he says: "He has made the

discovery that it is impossible for one in a state

made up the statement in this form, he proceeds

to apply the reductional absurdum with a ven-

geauce. If, however, the man of the advocate

had read the article before him, instead

"giancing," before he proceeded to comment up

on it, he might have perceived that in arguing

with christians, especially Methodists, on the

of the system of slavery, it was pertinent to

with the full performance of the obligations in-

'Slavery so effectually destroys all these relations

among slaves, that the discharge of the duties be-

"husbands and fathers" if he will not, and of

us from doing our duty falls beside the mark .-

the Editor can say, with great gravity, when the

slave is torn from his wife, and his children di-

vided ontamong the heirs of his master, and he

is not probably permitted to see them once :

year during their youth; that he is nut wanting

in duty when he leaves his weeping wife and no

longer watches over his children. That mighty

salve, "imposeibility," shields him. True, this

the Editor say as much for the Christian or

Methodist slaveholder, and supporter of a sys-

tem which thus in its enevitable operation sep-

the child, without so much as asking their con-

sent? Or will the Nashville Christian Advo-

cate contend that the new Testament code of

morals, as it relates to the domestic relations,

are all swallowed up in that one command "ser-

vants obey your masters," or as it is peraphra-

sed by some, "slaves obey your masters." We

agree that this precept binds the slave, and are

far from teaching him to run away or to disobe;

his master. But when we address the master

and the community in his behalf, we think It

altogether pertineut to appeal to the workings

of the system in the way of social injustice,

and to call upon you as christians, and especi-

ally as methodists to strive by all lawful means

to extirpate the evil of slavery. I need not say

the Methodist Episcopal Church South to pledg-

ed by her discipline to this course, and although

it has been prophesied she will yet withdraw

that piedge, and we are feurfol the will at some

time do It, still she has not yet done it. And

In conclusion, we think the Editor would im

prove the tone and influence of his paper, by

sparing himself those groundless and tii-natur-

ed personalities about the advocacy of "negro

stealing, abolitionists," and "want of candor."

go a thousand times farther with "inen of sense"

than to abuse and vilify an anthor without ex-

The skin should be kept clean. The

AN OSSERVER.

posing the fullacy of his arguments.

August 10th, 1848.

PUBLISHER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Let'the Methodists Hear. -No. X.

To the Editors of the Examiner: GENTLEMEN-In the series of letters addressed to the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, I have sought attention to those circumstances which belong to the system of slavery and in their operation thwart the designs of the Christian Ministry. In parsuance of my original design, I wish to call attention to the disadvantagea under which

a minister must always labor in a slaveholding 1. He cannot preach the whole truth to a mixed congregation. This position is stoutly denied by the whole "rank and file" of pro-slavery men, and their apologists - who are constantly crying, "Preach the Gospel-that is your business, let civil matters alone." Let the gospel be preached—but what is the gospel—a single proposition, announcing the redemption of the world' or does it comprehend the whole of God's truth revealed to man? The latter without doubt. Then the whole is to be preachedfully-freely. Where, in the whole length and breadth of slaverydom, can a minister take for his text, "Therefore, all things, whatsoever we would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets," and clearly develope and faithfully apply its principle, without exciting the jealousirs of the masters or the discontent of the slaves? Must be not do as the Romans did, in the use of a similar rule, exclude the slaves - or, like the bigoted Jew, confine its application to his brethren' Does common opinion in Christian Kentucky, in the Christian South piace the slave within the provisions of this sacred Cauon? Why? Because to confess its application to them, in the soberest sense in which it can be understood, would virtually abolish the whole system of slaverymen intent upon its perpetuation see this-and hence su approach to its true mesning in the discussions of the nuipit, unless accompanied

longing to any one of them is impossible, except by exceptions, not to be misunderstood, is denounced as fanatical Abolitionism, and the to a limited extent." Now, with all his flourish preacher as a true disciple of the abolition of Rhetoric about the absurdity of the doctrine school To avoid this reproach the truth is waived, softened down, or smothed over, to snit | itor himself undertake to maintain, is so many the tastes of the hearers. But it is answered plain words, that the existing system of slavery further, that the Apostles preached the gospel does not "so effectually destroy these relations," where slavery existed, and recognising the rein a great multitude of instances, "among lation, pointed out the mutual duties of masters slaves," as to hinder the duties prescribed to and slaves, and, therefore, the relation is a propthis I feel very sure, then all his declamation er ons. Very recently I heard a minister of high about the inability of men or devils to prevent standing in our church take this position, and argue at length in its support. The Apostles preached the gospel to Gentiles who had not the knowledge of God-and abstained from intermeddling with tha civil institutions of any of the countries where they preached—they recog. But is it right for christians, voluntarily, to supnised the relation of master and servant, but port, abet, and uphold a system of slavery upon does it follow that it is, therefore, a right relation' Many who embraced Christianity were the servents of heathen masters, who knew nothing of the authority of the Church. It was meet for them to be advised to quietly bear the roke, that the doctrine of God might not be blasphenied-but others were in families that had embraced Christianity. To them they said. "But if thou mayest be free choose it rather."-While to Christian masters they said, "Masters give unts your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that we also have a master in heaven." From this plain exhibit of the relative duties of servants and masters, the conclusion is legitimate, that the Apostles established s principle which must enevitably abolish slavery in all Christian families. They do not say to the slaves "it is better for you to be slaves," but, "art then called being a servant care not for it;" endure it patiently and cheerfully for the Lord's sake-"BUT IF THOU MAYEST BE FREE CHOOSE IT RATHER," as being better for yourselfbetter for the Church-better for all concerned To the masters they do not say, "it is right to hold on to your slaves," bul, "masters render unto your servants that which is just and equal, not on the principles of heathen morality, but what is so in the light of Christianity. As though they had said-we have told your servants that liberty is better than bondage-we now tell you, it is better, and enjoin that you give to them, as co-heirs with yourselves, that which is "just and equal" between members of the same great family. Moreover we have said to your servants-" Ye are bought with a price:

list verse, "Having confidence in thy obedience, I wrote unto thee, knowing that thou will also do more than I say;" in, by the common consent of commentators, to the emancipation of Onesimus. And they generally hold that Philemon did emancipate him, and that Onesimus, the emancipated slave, became a bishop in the Church of God.

be not ye, therefore, the servants of men. Yet

violently his freedom, but have said to them-

'let every man wherein he is called, therein

abide with God.' " Could any mistake this

leaching of the Apostles? Did not every man

to whom this letter was read see at once his du-

ty in regard to his servants? The epistle to

Philemen is perfectly consistent with the pre-

coding view; and the gentle insignation of the

we have advised none to runaway-asserting

Emancipation was universal in the primitive Church, and although the notices of slavery in early Church history are very few, they are aufficient to justify this conclusion.

The fact that the Apostles recognised slavery, does not prove it right-nor does the addltional fact that they prescribed the duties which all seasons of the year. To men who are not handle it, had no means of cutting it, the relation creates, prove it any more than delicate, and not accustomed to exposure of and probably built fires to melt or separate John the Baptist's advice to soldiers proves that person to the air, I would purticularly re- the rock from it, which might be done by war is right.

The acknowledgement of existing relations did not sauctify them-and the want of a direct injunction-"Thou shalt not hold a slave," is supplied by the whole scope and tener of the Christian system-which is destined to accomplish the great objects of his mission to mankind, not by the outward pressure of positive law, but the force of an laward principle.

CLEROS. Under the Bridge, Aug. 10th, 1848.

MESSERS EDITORS:—The Nashville Christian thin figure. In the course of conversation these sticks were charred through, as i Advocate of the 4th of August, contains some he chanced to remark, that he did not feel burnt; they found large wooden wedges in very singular editorial remarks upon the num- as well as usual that day, because he had the same situation. In this shaft they found bers of CLEROE in your paper. Cleros seems to forgotten to take his bath that morning.— a rainer's gad and a narrow chisel made of have disturbed the tranquility of the worthy Why," said I, "Doctor, you do not take a copper. and had upprised them, that, in his opinion, joyed more uninterrupted good health duCleros was very ignorant of the history of the doings of the Methodist Church on the subject

The winer ever and a ton of coordinations, in the control of the history of the ring a long life, than Dr. Abercrombie.

Fitch on the Lungs.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848.

Correspondence of the Evening Post. Lowell-- Its Corporations-Statistics of its Man-

301,297 spindles, and 8,749 looms. They employ between twelve and thirteen thou-

sand hands, two-thirds of whom are females. The mills and factories of Lowell, consumed last year 637,000 lbs. of cotton and

'The aggregate of cotton and woollen goods made in Lowell per week, is nearly millions of yards, or about 200 miles per by the experience of the last ten years; for has hitherto done. day, which is enough to reach from Boston to Albany. At this rate, they make cloth enough in a year to girdle the carth three times. During the last year, the proportions of cotton and woollen goods made was as follows:-1,920,900 yards of cotton, 21,291 yards of woollen, and 6,500 yards of carpeting. The proportion made at the present time is about the same.

of slavery to do his duty to God;" and having The Merimack is the largest of the Lo well corporations. It runs 67,965 spindles and 1,920 looms. It employs 2,245 hands 1.600 females, and 645 males. It makes 345,000 yards per week and consumes 79. 000 lbs. of cotton. One of its factories is 365 feet in length and 155 in breadth, and six stories in height. The rooms occupy mills had taken place; and in that dated luty of seeking, in a lawful way, the remoral the entire floor in a story. In two of the rooms there are in each 320 looms and 100 appeal to facts showing that by interfering with girls. In another room there are 20,000 the domestic relatious, rendering marriage and spindles and 60 girls. This building has paternal ties precarious-slavery is inconsistent been recently erected, and the machinery in it is of the most perfect and improved volved in the relations of husband and father as prescribed in the scripture. Cleros has said,

The printing works of this corporation are well worth visiting, and also the carpet works of the Lowell company. In addition to the mills, where are made

nands, and uses 4,000 tons of iron annualy. They make all kinds of cotton and woollen machinery, locomotives, steam engines, and machinists' tools. They can furnish machinery completes for a mill of 6,000 spindles in three months, which is

The question is not whether any man is held The average wages of females per week, responsible for not doing prescribed cuties uulear of board, is \$2; of males per day, der unavoidable circumstances of impossibility. lear of board, 50 cents.

about the time required for the crection of a

Lowell has three banks, two institutions for savings, an insurance company, and a a portion of their feliow-christians which so public library of 7,000 volumes. The destroys their domestic relations as not to permit present population of Lowell is about 30, the husband to protect, and support, and live 000. In 1820, it was only 200; in 1830, with his wife, or to "bring up his children in the 5.477; and in 1540, 20,981. uurture and admonition of the Lord." Iknow

In its general appearance, Lowell is neat and pleasing. The factories and mills are built in the form of a hollow square. The and planted with shade trees, and in some bleached. The peculiar advantage of emperfectly neat, and also within them so far as possible.

may shield him from guilt before God, but will The girls in the mills were generally neatly clad, and they exhibited in their countenances and in their manner more intelligence and refinement than I anticipated arates the husband and the wife-the parent and finding. Great care is taken by the conand it is thought by those who know most of the operatives, that they would not suffer these fishes were not exaggerated. in comparison with an equal number of laborers in any other community.

> Copper Region-Singular Discovery. A correspondent of the Buffalo Express writing under thate of June 14, from Ontona-

gon, Lake Superior, says:

Mr. Knap, of the Vulcan Mining Company, has lately made very singular discoveries here in working one of the veins, which he lately found. He worked into an old cave which had been excavated centuries ago. This led them to look for other works of the same sort, and they have found n number of sinks in the earth which they One large pout in particular seemed considhave traced a long distance. By digging erably pleased at being patted on the binck. while she stands to the pledge we can see no ini- into those sinks they find them to have been propriety in urging her sons to the performance made by the hand of man. It appears that the ancient miners went on a different principle from what they do at the present time. The greatest depth yet found in these holes is thirty feet-after getting down to a certain depth, they drifted along the vein nearly to an open cut. These cuts have been To meet an argument and expose its error will filled nearly to a level by the accumulation of soil, and we find trees of the largest growth standing in this gutter; and also find that trees of a very large growth have grown up and died, and decayed many years since; in the same places there are now stand-

ing trees of over three hundred years' growth. Last week they dug down into a new place, and about twelve feet below the surcommend to them, when they commence heating, and then dashing on cold water .-bathing, if in cold water, to do so in a well This piece of copper is as pure and clean heated room. This ablution of the body as a new cent; the upper surface has been with cold water, I think should be done pounded clear and smooth. It appears that every day in the year. Many persons shud- this mass of copper was taken from the botder at the idea of using water upon their tons of a shaft, at the depth of about thirty persons in cold weather. I think it is then feet. In sinking this shaft from where the the most useful. In the cold winter of mass now lies, they followed the course of 1836...7, the Rev. Mr. Abercrontbie, D. the vein which pitches considerably; this en-D., one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen abled them to raise it as far as the hole in Philadelphia, called at my house on one came up with a slant. At the bottom of of the coldest days. The old man was the shaft they found skids of black oak, about 75 years of age, and of a very light, from eight to twelve inches in diameter-

Editor, by contluning to "inflict his numbers on cold bath such weather as this!" "I have the readers of the anti-slavery paper at Louis- been in the habit of bathing in cold water are tempered or not, but their make dis." These stones, says GALIGNARL, present a The Editor had before called the at- every day, in all seasons of the year, for pluys good workmanship. They have ta- perfect resemblance to diamonds, except tention of his readers to the numbers of Cleros, more than 50 years." Few men ever en ken out more than a ton of cobble-stones, that they are a trifle less heavy and less

score was cut for the purpose of putting a withe round for a handle. The Chippewa

We extract the following sensible remarks on late improvements in manufactures, from a late English Factory Report, tures, from a late English Factory Report, him. 46,000 lbs. of wool per week. They used 25,400 tons of anthracite coal, 36,300 bushels of charcoal, 2,790 cords of wood, bushels of charcoal, 2,790 cords of wood, in machinery lesson the cost of production, Missionary to a city where a year ago his apport the war, and the estimated cost in spectra. during that time improvements in machisiderable increase in the number of cotton chapel. al labor, which is likely to take place in ed missionary effort. consequence of the increased restriction, The population of China, he says, may ployment to the persons displaced.

> Economy in Linea Washing. est linens the appearance of having been take up the subject and plead for China. bleached, and cleans them thoroughly with Rev. Mr. Meigs, of India, mentions, as articles to be washed. This process was cipal deity, in many of the temples. ness of rain water.

> > The Learned Fistes.

took occasion to visit the little girl who it

The little girl who has thus acquired mediately flock to the rock on which she of bread and went to the water's edge. rations. The fish came toward the bread, but diston Journal.

known seconda donna of her Majesty's Theatre, has recently been suffering under Theatre, has recently been suffering under they are more or less educated. They were real Government from its control:

Resolved, Therefore, That we, the people here best mode of invigorating it, besides expos- face found a mass of copper that will weigh a pulmonary complain, of so serious a na- generally respectful and attentive hearers, ing it to the air, is to bathe the surface of from eight to ten tons. This mass was ture that physicians have announced the ne- wherever congregations were addressed. the body frequently in cold water—this at buried in ashes, and it appears they could cessity of her immediately relinquishing The villages are represented to be quite suher profession, and remrning to her native perior to other portions of the Mahratta land. Yesterday, when on the point of de- country. In the larger villages schools are parture, the afflicted artiste received a note supported by Government, giving instrucafter expressing in terms of delicate kindness her lively sympathy with her sister vocalist, adds that she council allow her to designed "Jenny Lind." The gifted writer, tion in geography, grammar, arithmetic, after expressing in terms of delicate kind- history, geometry, &c., which must do much calist, adds that she cannot allow her to depart without some token of remembrance plaints that religion was on the declineand regard—that Madame Soluri must not many of the temples were in a ruinous condeprive herself of any comfort which her dition. Some spoke of the neglected idols state requires-and that if at any time she with pity, others with the greatest contempt. should feel the need of a friend, she must Rev. Mr. Benjamin, of the Smyrna Mis-write to "Jenny Lind." The letter con- sion, has recently made a tour of several tained a bank-note for £100 .- London days' journey into the interior of Asia Mi-Morning Chronicle.

Geological Discovery. Not far from the right bank of the Nicolaifska, in the government of Tobolsk, in Siberia, a rich mine of stones has been discovered, in the midst of the establish-

Among the many places of interest in Eastern Massachusetts, Lowell stands prominent. A capital stock of \$12,460,000, outly, and may be of great benefit to some they twelve corporations, is here invested in manufacturing. The Merimack, the largest of the corporations has a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The other compassoes of \$2,000,000. The other compas gress of Manufactures.

Of The Age, too, another of its possess article against one of the Professors of the College of "The Age, too, another of his persecu-

they extend consumption; and the onlarged demand for the manufactured article creates a demand for more labor. The truth of this the Gospel will make a deeper impression the date of admission, and the population at first the date of admission, and the population at first the date of admission, and the population at first the date of admission, and the population at first census thereafter, and in 1847.

The remarkable escape from fire of the nery, tending to supercede manual labor in Mission Chapel at Pera, was also noticed. particular processes, have been constantly it seems that while fires are promptly exgoing on; and although other causes have tinguished in Constantinople, a city of contributed to lower the prices of cotton mosques, and directly under the eye of the manufactures, the number of persons em- Sultan, at Pera, not more than a quarter of ployed in their production has greatly in- a mile distant, across the "Golden Horn," creased since 1838. In my report, dated firemen will work only for pay; and at the the 20th January, 1842, I showed that be- late fire they had suffered more than a thoutween the 1st of January, 1839, and the sand houses to burn, with but very little ef-31st of December, 1841, there had been in fort to prevent the destruction, when the my district alone an increase of horse-pow- Sultan having signified his displeasure that er sufficient to give employment to 16,750 such dreadful ravages were permitted, the persons. In my report of the 7th of July, | uremen applied themselves in earnest to ex-1843, I mention that a still further and con- tinguish the flames, just in time to save the

From Dr. Bridgeman, of Canton, a letthe 16th of May, 1845, I state that the in- ter was read, dated April 13th, urgently apcrease of steam-power, in new mills and in pealing for more missionaries to be sent to addition to those already existing, from the China. Dr. B. had been to Shanghai, to 1st of January, 1814, had been equal to assist the missionaries of different denomi-4,500 horses, which would give employ nations in preparing a translation of the ment to not less than 18,000 persons above Scriptures, and had been deeply impressed the number employed at the close of 1843. by the immense population of the country, But the substitution of machinery for manu- and with the importance of greatly increas-

must do more than cover the loss occasion- be safely estimated at four hundred and fifty the various articles of broadcloths, and cassi- ed by the restriction, before it can so reduce millions—at least equal to all the rest of the the cost of production as to cause an in- heathen world; and the fact that the same me the extensive works of the "Lowell ma- crease of consumption that will give em- language is read by this whole multitude, he thinks is a very strong argument for increasing missionary operations. In view of these considerations, added to the fact that A correspondent of a Dundee paper so little has yet been done, there having writes as follows:-"After many experi- been sent from America only twenty-seven ments made by myself and others, I find missionaries, of all denominations, he asks, that a little pipe-clay, dissolved among the will not some of those who meet in Boston water employed in washing, gives the dirti- at the next annual meeting (in September)

about half the labor, and a saving of full among the encouraging signs of the times, one-fourth the soap. The method adopted that the supporters of heathenism themselves was to dissolve a little of the pipe-clay in the warm water in the wash-tub, or to rub a little of it, together with the soap, on the repeated as often as required, until the articles to be washed were made thoroughly and to some extent the sin, of idolatry; but clean. All who have made the experiment they are not ready to relinquish it. They have agreed that the saving of soap and la- are, he says, the slaves of Satan, and his bor are great; and that the cothes are im- fetters of iron and bross are not easily bro

ers. Every thing about the mills is kept ploying this article with the soap is, that of Maduan, giving an account of a mission it gives the hardest water almost the soft- ary tour in the country of Tondiman Rajah and of several interviews with the King o Tondinian, who imitates the English in dress, manners and equipage. Among other A friend who was in Hirgham yesterday languages, he speaks the English quite flu ently, though not eighteen years old. He was said had succeeded in taming the fishes has a very good English library for English ductors of these mills not to admit any as in a pond at that place, so that they would visitors, and a bungalow, provided with am operatives, but moral and worthy persons; eat out of her hand. He found that the ple accommodations, for their temporary stories which have been told in relation to residence. The King received him very graciously at his palace, seated Dr. Scud der's daughter at his left hand on the throne control over the usually shy immates of the adorned them with flowers, and sprinkles water is about seven years old. She is their handkerchiefs with perfumed water small of her age, and is a very interesting He, the same day, called on the Dr. and in and intelligent girl. She goes to the edge vited Mrs. Scudder and her daughters to a of the pond with a piece of bread in her ride with him in an English carriage, while hand, and calls her pets, in her childish Dr. S. rode with the King's brother. The though musical voice, "pouty, pouty, pouty." Dr. urged the King to read the English New The fish in the pond, principally horn-pouts, Testament in his library, but he said he with some pickerel and other fish, im- could not, his Lord Bishop, who has entire control of his religious sentiments, would and Charles F. Adams for Vice President, on the stands, and receive from her hund the food not permit him. When they were about report of Mr. Chase, by acclamation. which she has provided. They seem not to leave, the King wrote a letter to Mr. be in the least afrail of the little girl, but Scudder, urging them to remain several suffer her to handle them without moving. days longer. Dr. S. thinks that place, Poothacotta, favorable for a mission station. During this tour, Dr. S. preached several With & view of tesing the tameness of the times a day usually, distributed tracts and mon resolve to maintain the rights of Free Labor fish the mother of the little girl took a piece books, and performed several surgical ope-

Rev. Mr. Hume, of the Bombay Miscovering probably that it was offered by a sion, gives an account of a tour made by stranger, immediately darted away .- Bos. himself and Mr. Fairbank, of the Ahmednuggar Mission, into the Southern Concan; availability, have dissolved the national party or visiting most of the important places on the the Chief Magistracy of the United States, under coast for two hundred miles, to near the We cannot refuse curselves the pleasure foot of the Great Mountains. They were

nor, during which he visited Ak Hissar, the ancient Thyatira, where the Apostles plant ed a church; mentioned in the Apocalypee. Though beautiful for situation, Mr. Benjanin says, it surpasses all the cities he had seen for miserable houses, which are built of mud, and seem ready to fall down with the mud, and seem ready to fall down with the general welfare, and secure the blessings of the angle of the an next rain. He found no remains of the ancient city of any interest. An Armenian priest said there—were 250 of his nation in the city. He was not sware, till informed the general welfare, and secure the blessings of the general welfare, and secure the general general welfare, and general genera priest said there—were 250 of his nation in the city. He was not aware, till informed by Mr. B., that the ancient city was mentioned in the New Testament. He admitted that as a Christian he had obligations of the city and power con be found among their report to the Convention.

In the city of the city was mentioned by Mr. B., that the ancient city was mentioned in the New Testament. He admitted that as a Christian he had obligations was monarchy; no such power can be found among their report to the Convention.

DY FILE

withe round for a standle. The Unippewa At the monthly Missionary meeting, on Sive Meeting, done by Indians. This discovery will lend had just been received from Rev. Dr. King release through the week at not alone." On

5. Area of the several States, population to each square inite, and the number of enrolled initia in the Union, estimated to 1847.

militia in the Union, estunal	ted to 1847	
REVOLUTIONARY	STATES.	
Soldiers.	Pop. 1730.	Pop. 1817
New Hampshire 12,197	141.890	300,000
Massachusetts (inr. Me. 67,997	475,257	1,450,000
Rhode Island 5,908	60,110	130,000
Connecticut	235,111	3(0),000
New York	310,120	2,780,014
New Jersey	181,139	116,000
Pennsylvania 25,675	131,373	2,125,000
Delaware 2,395	59,198	SWIT, DEW
Maryland	319,728	11.45,000
Virginia	718,30H	1,270,000
North Carolina 7,263	393,751	76% (NA
South Carolina 6,117	219,073	600, ten
Georgia 2,5e9	52,548	500,000
Total 231,971	3,880,969	11,516,00

BATTLES OF T	HE REVOLU	TION.
Where and when Pought.	A. C. d. loss.	B. C. de litert.
Lexington, April 19, 1775	81	
	Warren 153	Howe 1071
Flatbush, Aug 12, 1776	Putnam . Sum	Howe but
White Plains, Oct. 23, 1776		Howe
Treuton, Dec. 25, 1776	Wash'n 9	Kahl 10 0
Princeton, Jan. 3,1777	Wash'u 100	Mahw'd1m
Beunington, Aug. 16, 1777	Stark lon	Haum 60
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777	Wash'n 1200	lluwe
*Saratoga, Oct 17, 1777	(intes 3%)	Burgoyne 631
Munmouth, June 25, 1773	Wash's 230	Clinton \$ 2)
Long Island, Aug, 29, 17-3	Sullivan211	Pigot2711
Briar Creek, March 30, 1775		Prevust 16
Stony Point, July 15, 1779	Wayne list	JohnsonOw
Camden, Aug. 16, 1781	Gates721	ti'nwallis, 375
Cowpens, Jan 17, 1781		Tarleton wh
Guilford, March 16, 1701		C'nwallis .323
Eutaw Springs, Sep. 5, 1781	Greene, Joseph	Stewart 1000
The surrender of Coruw.		un, October 19,
1781, closed the war. Prise	oners, 7,1772.	
r men than a subsequent		

+5,752 British taken prisoners

			******	- apr				
	CON	CTINE	ATA	L M	ONEY.			
110		1777					20,0	110,00
Do	do ia	all, to J	uly,	15		3	"MIL	שט, טעו
	d to \$135,			war,	estima	ted	111 5	pecle
				-				

STATES ADMITTED SINCE 1259. 1st Census.

,	lutal 2),746,(8%).		
1	AREA, AND MILITIA OF	THE STAT	ES.
4	Sq. Miles,	Pop. Sq. M.	Milit
8	Maine32,400	15	17.3
	New Hampshire 9,6(4)	723	31.4
	Vermont 9.7(a)	30	20.5
	Massachusetts 7,840	95	12.2
	Rhole Island 1,251	57	15,9
,	Consecticut 4,759	65	46,4
	New York	52	191.6
	New Jersey 7,948	47	10,1
,	Pennsylvania	191	266.9
1	Itelaware 2,068	12.	10,2
1	Maryland 10,755	41	45,5
0	Virginia65,700	19	121,9
	North Carolina	1.5	65.2
r	South Carolina 31,565	10	53,5
	Cleorgia	1.1	39,3
	Alabams	11	46,3
e	Mississippl	8	38,11
h	Louisiana	7	15,5
13	Arkansas 51,617	2	4,01
	Tengessee	31	75,2
	Kentucky40,021	195	81.2
y	OM040,5(8)	35	1 (04,2)
y	Michigan 60.537	4	13,7
7	Indiana	19	55,9
	Illimats	10	56,2
	Missouri	-5	02,6
9	Florida	t	2,2
d	Texas 100,001	1	
	low1 173,786	1	
	Wiscousin92,5th	5	101,2
1-	Total1,262,812		1,921,6

The Buffalo Convention.

proceedings of the Barn-burners Convention up to Martin Van Buren was nominated for President tions that have a isen in the administration of the

The following are the Resolutions, reported by

WHEREAS, We have assembled in Canventon, as a union of Freemen, for the sake of Freedom, be speedily converted into a wilderness of free forgetting all past political differences in a comminds. I used not say, how cordially I concur in forgetting all past political differences in a comagainst the aggressions of the Slave Power, and

to secure Free Soil for a Free People; And Whereas, The political Conventions rethe one stiffing the voice of a great constituency

assembled, remembering the example of our Fa-thers in the days of the first Declaration of Independence; patting our trast in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves upon the National platform of freedom in opposition to the sectional platform of Slavery.

gates, in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the northwestern territory, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation, not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize and Mr. Van Buren's majorit discourage elavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the government

WHOLE NUMBER 63 resting upon him, and was not prepared to those specifically conferred by the constitution of

the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the op-pressed and hanished of other lands, seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the

new world. ne States; and while we rejoice to know, that, a leasure which, while opening the door for the inhaste, by a majority embracing several Senators who voted in open violation of the known will o

betray them. There must be no more compro-mises with Slavery; if made, they must be repealed.
Resolved, That we demand Freedom and established Institutions for our brethren in Oregon, now exposed to hardships, peril and massacre, by the reckless hostility of the Slave power to the estab-ishment of Free Territories, and not only for them, but for our new brethren in California and New

And whereas, it is due, not only to this occasion, but to the whole people of the United States, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other questions of national policy, therefore,
Resolved, That we demand thesp postage for the

people; a retrenchment of the expenses and pa-tronage of the Federal Government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries; and the election, by the people, of all civil officers in the service of the Government, so far as the same mabe practicable.

Resolved, That River and Harbor Improvements

commerce with foreign nations or among the sevetal States, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of is constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers

hi consideration of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the public lands under suitable limits ions, is a wise and just measure of public policy which will promote in various ways, the interests of all the States of this Union; and we therefore American people.

Resolved, That the obligations of honor and

f the national debt, and we are therefore in favor of such a Tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the of onr debt and the interest thereon. " Resolved. That we inscribe our banner " Free

Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Men," and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a trium phant victory shall reward our exertions.

From the Buffalo Republic. After the adjointnment of the Convention the

conterees met at the Universalist Church, on Washington street, for the purpose of agreeing apon candidates to be presented to the Convention.

Mr. Chase, of Ohio, was called to the Chair. Af 600,000 ter the organization, Mr. Butler, of New York, 152,000 was requested by the committee to give any infor370,000 mation he wight possess in regard to Mr. Van Buren's views in reference to the action of the Con 215,(42) at length on the movement of the real democracy of New York, and the posture in which they stood ca Couvention. In the course of his remarks he read the following letter, which elicited the most

LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN.

LINDENWALD, Aug. 2, 1815. Gentlemen:-It has occurred to me that a direct communication of my feelings upon a single point may, in one event, serve to remove embarrassmen letter to the Unica Convention, and the confidence ceedings of that body in relation to myself, were opposed to my earnest wishes. Some of you have also had opportunities to satisfy vonrselves, from personal observation, of the sacrifices of feelings and interests which I incurred in submitting my inture action to its control. None of you need be assured of the extent to which these feelings were relieved by the consciouance what in yielding to the decision of that body, that me use of my name was necessary to enable the ever faithful Democracy of New York to sustain themselves in the extraordinary position into which they have been driven by the injustice of others. I availed myselt of an opportunity to testify to them my enduring

The convention, of which you form a part, may, if wisely conducted, be productive of more imp tant consequences than any which has gone before it, save only that which formed the federal consti-In one respect, it will be wholly unlike any political convention which has been held in the United States, since the present organization of parties. It will in a great degree, be composed individuals, who have all their lives been array ed on different sides in politics, state and national and who still differ in regard to most of the quesrespective governments, but who feel themselves called upon, by considerations of the highest import, to suspend rival action noon other anticota, and unite their common efforts for the accomplish-B. F. Butler, as having the unanimous sanction of the Convention:

Whereas, We have assembled in Convention, the sentiment which regards this great object as one sacred in the sight of Heaven, and the accomplishment of which is due to the memories of those ust and great men, long aince, we trust, made perfect in its courts, who laid the foundations of our government, and made, as they tondly hoped, entitled to be heard in its deliberations, and the other abandoning its distinctive principles for merc availability, have dissolved the national party or niount welfare of our entire confederacy.

It may happen, in the course of the delibers the Chief Magistracy of the United States, under slave-holding distance, candidates neither of whom can be supported by the opponents of slavery extension without a sacrifice of consistency, ment of the Utica nomination. You will not, in that event, want assurances of my uniform desire, embarrasement, by assuring you, as I very sin-cerely and very cheerfully do, that so far from experiencing any mertification from such a result, i

> wishes.
> Wishing the Convention success and honor in its patriotic efforts, and begging you to accept for yourselves, assurances of my unfaigned respect, I am, very sincerely, your friend and servant, M. VAN BUREN.

Mr. Butler, of New York, followed its reading

We therefore propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State.

Resolved, That the provise of Jefferson, to prohibit the existence of slavery, after 1800, in all the territories of the United States, Sonthern and Northern; the votes of aix States and sixteen delegates, in the Congress of 1784, for the provise, to

tion of this convention.
The conferenthen proceeded to an informal bel lot for President, with the following result; Whole number of votes,

For all others, 1 Mr. Van Buren's majority over all,

When the result was announced, Mr. Leavitt, of Massachusetts, made a most eloquent speech, and moved the unsaimous nomination of Mr. VAN BUREN, which was seconded by Mr. Lewis, of Ohio, in an appeal to the friends of Hale, which we have seldom heard surpassed. The motion was adopted by acclamation. The conferees adjourned for tea.

duced to subscribe.

In visiting Boston and its vicinity, one's jects of any other st mind is very forcibly impressed with the inces- and the millions of Europe and sent activity of the people, and with their power of overcoming obstacles. These two traits er of overcoming obstacles. These two traits that good seed, so liberally strown willing hands of our forefethers. Ought a government of which an much can be said to be poverty to scarcely a bar. house of a friend, who lives a few miles from of cers, and, in answer to some remark, my humanity the world over? friend said that every twenty hours fifty-six trains, freight and passenger, passed over tha road. When one considers the great length of many of these trains, some of the freight-trains numbering twenty, thirty, or forty cars, and that this road is but one of eight over which thousands of persons are daily carried to and from Boston; and when, in addition, one reflects upon the great, apparently almost insuperable, obstacles in the way of the construction of these roads, he ceases to wonder at the prosperity of this city, though he can never cease to wonder at and admira the activity, courage and perseverance manifested. He feels that a people which has the confidence to plan, and the energy to carry through, such works, cannot but succeed. Depressed they may be for a time, but disheartened they never can be.

The power of triumphing over obstacles, which so strikingly distinguishes this people, is also seen in the surpassing beauty of the neighborhood of Boston. Here is a conatry of poor aoil, rocky and barren, and yet, by industry and taste, it has become a paradise. By skill and intelligent, unwearying labour, the soil has been made to yield bountifully, and on nneightly rocks the hand of taste has erected cottagesmodels of beauty and elegance. For miles and miles you may ride, and at every turn your eye will be arrested by soms lowly building or some palace-like mension from which it will turn with reluctance.

Whence, you may ask, this success and beauty? Two words give the answer-intelligent labor. Active hends are guided by active and wall-developed minds. Do you isquire further, whence this mental activity and development? The answer is equally obvious-universal education. Education is regarded here not merely as an element, but as the element—the allimportant and main element of social prosperiof this country the cause of education has held a prominent place in the affections of the people, and one only needs a glance at the magnificent (this epithet I use not carelessly, but as truly expressive) buildings which Boston has erected for her public schools, to see that the interest in this cause has not abuted. In walking through the various parts of the city you continnally meet with edifices whose external appearance, besutiful as it is, gives one a faint tdea of the elegance and comfort which are manifest withiu. The character of these buildings may be inferred from the fact, that three were finished within a year at an average expense of not less than seventy thousand dollars. You can easily imagine that a school house, erected at an expense of aeventy or eighty thouand dollars, may be attractive not only to the passing stranger, but to the young, for whose

special welfare it is designed. It is not only in the style of building that the interest felt in the cause of education is revesied. Such salaries are paid to the teachers as will insure talents of high order and well tried experience. The principals of the Grammar schools receive fifteen hundred dollars per aunum, while to the principals of the English and Latin high schools twenty-five hundred dollars are paid. These sums seem large, but what is the result of their appropriation? The standard of instruction in the high schools of Boston is, without donbt, superior to that of any private school in the Union; and, what is especially worthy of consideration, the nnequalled privileges of these schools can be enjoyed by the humblest boy in the city. This seems to ma true republicanism, a beautiful manifestation of the spirit of our country.

I perceive by the Auditor's report that the amount expended in this city in a single year, for schools and school-houses, was \$298,619 49, nearly one-quarter part of all the ordinary expanses of the city.

To many this may seem an enormons expenditure-but is it not truly a wise expenditure? What incalculable good is thus done to the minds and hearts of the young; what lacrease is made in the productive energies, in the wealth of the whole community, by developing and enriching the intellects of all classes, thereby rendering labor intelligent and profitable; and what a tribute is thus paid to the cause of education, which is thus emphatically and con-Yours, with eateem,

> J. H. H. The Union

We do not belong to that class in the community who profess to regard the union of these despotism, and the biessiag of the civilized their own, and to siere on all those estates of siliutes mine or your happiness, is the sole pre-States lightly. From childhood's earliest hours masses that are now struggling upwards from which their forefathers were arbitrarily deprived rogative of Ilim who crested us, and cast us in we have been accustomed to listen attentively nader many oppressions into the sunlight of generations ago. They declare that, as they to narratives from thalips of those whom mem- genutus frunden ories embrace the whole period of our national existence. The perils, the trials, and the difficulties that were encountered and overcome by our fathers, in their efforts to cataldish a republic on this continent, were, until lately, conaidered by all as amply compensated by the many advantages that have resulted from the Union they perfected. These wise and patriotic men did not exaggerate the importance of a Union of the different States. They were convinced that the mutual interests of the various sections would be greatly promoted thereby, and the experience of our government has Blake, J. H. L. Vannuys, and John C. Caldwell, demonstrated the truth of that conviction.— of Ia., delivered their addresses, and received the Under our federal Union the nation has rapid-degree of A. B. The speeches were all good, is a growing feeling in Engiand in favor of rely advanced in the career of prosperity and and some of them excellent. Every one seem atness. It has secured the respect of the civilised nations of the world; and our example autotance of them. has been constantly pointed to by the men of other governments, as a bright and shining evidence of the truth of man'e capecity for selfgovernment. Our government is the polar Star by which the subjects of the old monarchies and despotisms have hoped, at some fitting period, to guide their own nations. It is a standing rebuka to king-craft-a fact that has enccasefully withstood all the logic and the sneers of the advocates of monarchy; and by its success has kept the flame of liberty alive in thousande of bearts, which but for such encouragement would have become dark and desparing.

×

The infinence of our Union is seen in the present condition of Europe. Great and bene-Scent political revolutions are there in progress, which in their consummation will be a source of aubstantial benefit to contemporary and coming millions. Onr government is thus the light of the political world. That light has streamed across the darkness of despotism and cheered the oppressed who sat within its baleful shadow. ed

Enrope, by which foundations. ceived from our Union out of view, we may safely assume that our government has conferred on the world, on emou

140 extensive for mortal Under the Union of t here have been happler

lightly regarded? Ought it met rather to be Boston on the line of one of the railroads, 1 cherished as above all price; and its lustitutions the Eastern genil, he performs wonders when was struck with the constant passing of trains to be guarded as indispensable to the welfere of properly invoked; but like them, he requires to

We confess we have a most sacred tegard for our Union, and all propositions for its dissolution, come from what quarter they may, we consider unwarranted and niterly abhorrent to both rea. best and most graceful style. son and common sense. Within the last few years men have been prone to "calculate the reasonable would it be to attempt to count the pressive of the sympathy felt for the Irish, in the owl had made his home for centuries, the leve that a righteous God was looking upon all Our Union has a value which, unlike inercantile liave been very large and enthusissic, and in deep sepulchraitone deliver a discourse and had told the people how the God whose revalues, cannot be estimated, for it is not only ney has been liberally contributed at them to aid on the divine right of kings, and the glory of ligion he wished them to edopt regarded this the source of many and substantial advantages, the Irish couse. but it is also a safeguard and preservative from of the republic, our Constitution,-break up well filled. Speeches, distinguished by ability the figurents that now bind the North to and eloquence, were made by James Guthrie, can estimate the penis, to which the different asy, Eqrs. A presimble and resolutions expres-

States could do better without than with it. We meeting were from natives of Ireland We have Clarkson and Wilberforce, and others of the tion, in order that their children might be disthat the South Carolinan met with so little sym. tremendously cheered, and at every point in tion of this accursed traffic-a Christian minisdistinguished gentleman uses to convince himself that the Umon is a wrong rather than a blesing to South Carolina, we cannot conceive. He seems to think that African slavery is the ed revolt against the authority of the British clear and erystal fountain from which flows none government, so long threatened and for which it sweet waters, and that it is as necessary to the political and social welfare of his State as months past, has taken place. It is altogether

Suppose the Union were split asunder on a sword. me dividing the free from the slaveholding States, what would be the necessary result of that disection agree to make over to the people of the a long and cruel war for the ownership of the er than an appeal to force. terntones would be inevitable. The question sword, and thence would come evils and crimes was in favor of pesceful agitation, and declared by atrocities superiatively fiendish. Any man followers. An appeal to force was openly rors of the mildle passage—to worse than the who will deliberately recommend disunion, when advocated as the only appeal likely to encooed. it is clear that it will be followed by a desolating The success of the people in France and the der possessed of a kind, benevolent heart, with war, must be possessed of the heart of a devil or Germanic Stetes, acting on the intlammable his own way of showing it!

tion around the inetitution of slavery, and if tish authority in that Island by a recort to arms. with insanity. Nothing would be so likely to sword, while the language of the British miniswe are not willing to achieve such a result at tempte at all hezards

shedowed to evary segacious mind. any very considerable number of persone, in with litter woe.

Hunover College, Indiana

The annual commencement of this institution ook place last week. The exercises opened on Wednesday evening with an address before the Philalethean Society, by Rev. T. E. Thomas, of Ohio. The Society diplomas were then delivered to ten graduates with an appropriate address by G. D. Ward, Esq., of Kentneky.

On Thursday, the graduating class, consisting of the following gentlemen, Moses S. Coulter of non, Addison W. Bare, Saml. Taggari, John W.

The degree of A. M. was conferred by the force, that the day did not seem distant when the glorious message. You that have been sitting scholers in the Sunday schools. The contribu- means of progress and prosperity. Trustees on W. T. Robinson of Miss., J. W. Government, in response to the demands of the in darkness shall see great light—the light of tions for religious and charitable objects for the Shields of Cin., Thos. Il. Shreve and Ben. Cas. people, would have listened to the petitions of your burning homes. You shall be suatched as year amount to \$16,928 09. seday, of Lonisville, and Rev. Thoe. Brown of the Irish, and placed them in thet condition for brande from the burning, and hurried off to the Ohio; and the degree of D. D. on the Ruy. J. L. which they have been so long and so carnestly slava-ships by those who have too high a sense Yantis, of Mo., and the Rev. J. C. Backus, of contending. They have, however, made their of the importance of their mission, and are too sand shares, to the capital stock of the Pennsyl-Baltimore.

ety, was celebrated on Thursday evening, by an | will not be able to secure what they desire in any address from Dr. Rice of Cincinnati. The dip- other way very aoon. If they stain their cause and subjected to such trantment as will affectuomas of the Society were conferred on A. W. by areaseinations, they will allengte the eym. ally crush the last feeling of earthly pride in Hendricks, Esq., of Madison, In., who delivered an excellent address. Everything connected with these exercises passed off in the best possible revulation, and what issues time helds in store manner, and when they were brought to a close, for them cannut be forescen." there were but few present who did not feel sorry that the end came so soon.

Educated man is continually compelling the ceives one feature after another of the lost ple, friend fading eway? And who, in such circum-

Bat the sun does not work for ell alike, Like o called by a skillful magician. Mr. HEWETT, of our city, knows all the "spells of power"

Steeling of the Friends of Ireland.

There have recently been a considerable num-

Last Saturday night a very large meeting of he South and the East to the West, and who Calhoun Benham, W. S. Pilcher and R. Kear-

Ireland. Blood has been shed in Ireland! The expect the overflow of the Nile is to the fertility of its probable that before this day some very decisive banks. Even if this were true, it does not follow results have been achieved. The intelligence that this precious domestic institution would which we have received awakens intonee anxieflourish more if the South were disunited from ty in the bosoms of our people for the fate of those who have perilled their fortunes on the

The people of this country deeply sympathise with every movement which contemplates the mion? In the first place, a controversy would establishment of free Institutions. They view amediately arise as to the section to which the the cause of the Irish as worthy of their warmterritories, the common property of the whole est sympathy, and very generally hope for their people, should fail. If while united we cannot deliverance from the power of the British govagree as to whether slavery shall be planted in ernment. It cannot be denied, however, that these territories, could we more easily agree many persons view the movement with decided regret, as they believe that the struggle, so far as the Irish are concerned, is hopeless, or that all other section the exclusive proprietorship of any the real grievances under which they labor, are of these territories? If disunion should result much more likely to be removed by petition from the agitation of the slavery question, a war, ond remonstrance, by an appeal to reason, rath-

So long as Daniel O'Connell lived he was able would be submitted to the arbitrament of the to repress all manifestations of violence. He tation to this country. This is true, in some magine. Fraternal wars, instead of being less a human life. When he died, the elements of it to promote the happiness of the African that prefer to be compared to nhuman than others, are always characterised discord soon exhibited themselves among his people of Ireland, caused them to hope that Disunion would not throw a wall of protec- they teo might succeed in breaking up the Bri-

the cost of a war between the North and the Early in the present month the strife began. fatal to it that are now at work. Its founde. there were fifty thousand British troops in Irefits of union to speculating on the events that arnment, battle will follow battle, and the sad would follow disunion. We do not think that calamitles of war fill the hearts of thomsands

sootheavers, the shame of the supporters of from their shores, to establish a government of have drawn the sword, it shall not be returned to its scabbard until their country is free. If the stern resolution thus openly proclaimed by their leaders, is generally participated in by the people, a fearful struggle indeed is before them. We cannot but deeply regret that rebellion has again broken out in that distracted country. We view war with abhorrence, and feel confideat that, if the advice of O'Connell had been

parsued, the British Government would heve granted I reland all resconable and necessary reforms. This opinion is predicated on the course of the British Government during the last twenty years, in which period many substantial boons have been confurred on Ireland. There

Governor of Oregon, vice Gen. Shields, declined.

The result of the ceneus, just completed, of Upper Canada, will give that section of the prove the means of acquiring knowledge. To save for neglection of from 689,000 to 700,000 to 700,000 you from being angrossed with earthly affections, no marriaga tie shall units you with the will render his casts only 401,061.

The result of the ceneus, just completed, of the pride of wisdom, you shall be debarred from the means of acquiring knowledge. To save for neglections to escape, by cataling a hole through the wait of his cells. We can be appeared from the means of acquiring knowledge. To save for neglections to escape, by cataling a hole through the wait of his cells. Will render his casts which will render his casts will be debarred from the means of acquiring knowledge. To save for neglections to escape, by cataling a hole through the wait of his cells. Will render his casts which will render his casts will an acquire the means of acquiring knowledge. To save for neglections to escape, by cataling a hole through the wait of his cells. Will render his casts which will be debarred from the means of acquiring knowledge. To save the means of acquiring knowle

A Cierleal Defender of Slavery. We were prevented from attending the Colo-

aplus and weaves for him, and in the form of the First Presbyterian Church. Wa have heard

The speaker to whom we refer contended that in the reign of Nero. All Rome is in confu- forget that we have been taught from infancy to my is very flattering. stances, has not felt that a portrait, which slavery was an excellent institution; that it was slon-men are hurrying to and fro, their coan-look to her, above all others, as the nurse divine would serve to recall the loved tasge, wenid be authorized by both the Old Testament and the tenances burning with rage and fury—the of "fair women and brave men"—as the very ore precions thun jewels? The Patrician New; that at the time in which the New Tes- hands of the populace are filled with stones and beam-ideal of all the social and chivalric virtues. lies of Roma kept in their halls the Images | tament was written, God did not interfere with | firebrands an insurrection is at hand. What | Why, in our younger days, the naiversal standheir ancestors; and none but those who had slavery, though it existed in a much severer form is the conse of all this commotion? Pedanius and by which everything was measured, was to tude, from Greenwich. The length of the ne the higher honors of the State had the than it does at present. He quoted passages Secundus, prefect of that city, has been mart of trenemitting these images. In our day from some authors to show what kind of slavery dered by one of his slaves, and his whole family adopted or rejected precisely as it was thought ning to enjoy the fruits which have sprung to of trenemitting these images. In our day God had approved, or refrained from disapproved. Doght a gov- respect, and every femily Patrician; for even ing, in ancient times, and inferred that, of form that exists in modern times. He asserted that those are in error who say that the slavery which exists among us originated altogether in violence and robbery; that the slaves had been generally bought; that the trade was a matter of ed. Some of the Senators embrece the popular little lower than the mansions that bring him forth, and the Paint King seems bargain and saie; that the condition of those side, and exert themselves to save the innocent. to take a pleasure in working for him in his who had been removed from Africa had been im-

We do not know that if we had followed the value of the Union," as if it were a thing whose ber of meetings in different parts of the counbenefits can be told in dollars and cents. As try, at which resolutions have been adopted ex- dress. If from some old ruined convent, which value of a good education, or extensive knows their present struggle, and collections taken up gloomy ghost of some monk of the dark ages edge, of virtue, or the Chriatian religion itself. for their assistance. Some of these meetings should come forth, raise his slow-moving hand, "the good old times" when the robber baron had nothing to do but plunder and destroy, we many and dreadful evils. Overthrow it, -efface the : lends of Iroland essembled at the Court do not know that it would be important to atthat monument of the wisdom of the fathers House in this city. The capacious hall was tempt to overthrow his doctrines. Perhaps it have driven him away with himses and current. would be better to gaze at him in wonder for a They would have exclaimed, "Away with your while, and then suffer him quetly to disappear. God! We want none such among us! Our The African slave trade once had its defenders, gods mey have done many wicked things, as but we thought that time had gone by. It has you say, but nothing like this! Tell us no more fragments of a once giomous whole would inev- sing the most cordial sympathy with the Irish been pronounced piracy by the civilized world; of your good news!" stably be subjected? It is "moral treason" to movement were enthusisstically adopted. To- and all engaged in it, the laws condemn to the wards the close of the evening a subscription gallows. The horrors of the slave-ship have been cruelty of slavery among the tireeks and ito-In the recent exciting debate in the Seriate on wer opened, and mustly a thousand college were considered second only to the horrors of hell, he passage of the bill establishing a territorisi haaded in to the Treasurer. Since that time and the commander often capable of giving ingovernment for Oregon, Mr. Calhoun and others committees have been busy in the different struction even to a field. But here we have mittee which were practised: he referred to the dared to assume that the Union was worthless to wards, with what success we have not been in- our among us, even in the sacred pulpit, who fact that the Spartans were in the habit of reduthe South, and intimated that the slaveholding formed. Nearly sli the sabscriptions at the sers in this nothing but bargain and sale! cing their slaves to a state of beastly intoxicawere gled that Senators Benton, Webster, and rarely attended a meeting at which so much en- great and good in the eighteenth century, thought gusted with the vice. In the language of a gen-Houston rebuked this bad spirit. We rejoiced thusiasm was manifested. The speeches were it worth while to devote their lives to the abolipathy in his complaints of the wrongs to which which an appeal was made to the hearts of the ter in the nineteeth century believes that all the Union subjected the South. What logic this auditory, the plaudite became almost deafeu- their labors were directed against a mere business transaction! We are confident, however, that the speaker would not justify the deeds connected with the African slave-trade. He perrom the Africans the prisoners taken in battle, listed among the Greeks and Romans. habitants have rushed out of their burning homes into the snares of the slave-trader: that the husn her return from a visit, the brother while planting yams, and the sister while going into the water to bathe. He has probably never been taken it was made expressly for the purpose of captuing them. It is charitable to sup pose him ignorant of all these things.

The gentleman stated that the condition of the African had been improved by his transporthe slave-dealer condemned him to all the horagonies of death? We are to suppose the tra-

There is no such thing as unmitigated evil in the world; ent of the greatest evils Provi- fence of slavery. To prevent misunderstanddence brings some good. It is well for us that | ing, we would state that in whatever remarks Mr. Calhonn fancies that the institution would For months the notes of preparation have been he noes. If our wicked deeds brought upon us we make against slavery, we refer to the system be safer from assault under such circumstances sounded. The Irish have declared that they ju- unmixed evil, we should be in a wretched con- and not to the conduct of individual siavehold than it is at present, his logic must be infected tended effecting their objects at the point of the dition indeed. Even Herod's marder of the ers. With "slavery in the abstract," or "sisve-Innocents was followed by some good results. Iry in itself," we have nothing to do. hasten the downfall of sisvery as disuniou. As ters in Parliament was stern and betokened a But we are not to justify ourselves because our heartily as we desire the abolition of sisvery, resolution to put down all revolutionary at- ill-intentioned actions by the arrangements of a Higher Power, heve some good consequences If we had stolen the Africans even with the South. We infinitely prefer to suffer the wys- What scenes of carnuge may blacken the future intention of bettering their condition, we should tem to wear itself out, under the processes so it is impossible to fereteil. At the latest dates be guilty. The Deity has never given as permission to "do evil that good may come."tions are becoming less seenre every year, and land, well disciplined, amply provided with ar- Bishop Warburton lived in the eighteenth cenits gradual extinction is an event clearly fore- tillery and all the means of warfare, and ready tury, but it sppears that there is a minister of State. for the expected conflict. If the insurgents the gospel "in the full blaze of the nineteenth But we greatly prefer dwelling on the bene- are able to sustain thernselves egainst the gov- century" who might harn from him. "In expretended, that though indeed thase miserable any portion of our confederacy, are so insane The people of Ireland until lately, avowed no and native country, by fraud and violence, yet tion. We hope thay may lead to a revival of stantly declared an all-important and sacred as to wish to see the Union in fragments. We other purpose than the repeal of the Union. they thereby become the happier, and their contact the Horticultural Society. feel a delightful assnrance that the days of our They have now declared other objects. 'They dition the more eligible. But who are you, government are not numbered, but that it will are striving for the entire seperation of their who pretend to judge of another man's happilong exist and perpetnate the many advantages country from the British crowu. They now nees-that state which each man, under the that we now enjoy, to the confusion of evil assert that they mean to drive British authority guidance of his Make; forms for himself, and not one man for another? To know what cono verious and different mouids."

If our object had been to benefit the inhabitante of Africa, we should probably have thought of other means than stealing them from their homes. If the energy which has been displayed in enslaving the Africans had been exerted in efforts to enlighten them, to establish legitimaje trade with them, to teach them the arte of civilized life, what improvements might we not have seen it their condition! Perhaps they might have been in even a beiter condition than one of hopeless slavery, dasirable as that may be!

The reverenil gentleman claime to be an emhassador of the Priace of Peace; he comes prolieving the Irish of the grievaness of which they which shall be to all people." Let us listen to crammed by hundreds into narrow dungeons, county commissioners.

chance shall give you shall be yours only for a moment. Such is the glorious destiny that

friends will soon be considered almost a necessar- have not heard highly spoken of, and to which a they declared "the whole counsel of God," and buxom and blooming as one surrounded by so lic currosity. It will be seen that the soil, natuan infinence which our government has silently, yet powerfully, exerted on the minds and

ry of life. Friend after friend departs, and we good many persons have requested us to make a

the slavery of that day wee not inconsistent with

many and so prosperons descendants—onght to

rally fertile, produces in abundance a large vg. hearts of the men af that continent. If this be We send, occasionally, a number of the true, then, leaving the incalculable benefits ones departing also. Who has not felt as if some remarks from us; and we have determined that the God of the true, then, leaving the incalculable benefits ones departing also. Who has not felt as if We send, occasionally, a number of the true, then, leaving the incalculable benefits part of his soul were leaving time, as he per-ed in this instance to obey the voice of the people within two years. Education is not neglected, which the men of our own country have re-Now let us look at a scene that presented itself men to whom she has given birth. We cannot and the report of the religious aspect of the co of slaves, 400 in number, are to suffer death to conform to, or to depart from that standard. tn vain. It has been "settled by the wisdom of cides to let the law take its course. The soldiers dictates of our own judgment, we should have are drawn out; tha people are overawed; the victims perish, and the lew is setisfied. And now a minister of the gospel wishes us to bethis without disapprobation! If the speaker hed been ou apostle to the Romsne at that time, matter, he might have made a proselyte or two smong the luxurious Senators, perhaps; but what would the people here said? They would

> But it is not necessary for us to expose the mens. The reverend gentlemen did that himmilf. He exerted himself to set forth the enortieman who listened to him, "Aacient slavery su depicted by him, was one of the most devilish and cruel systems that ever cursed this earth," and yet the speaker said that Christ and his sposiles never condemned this system!

Now, we must confess that we do not think the speaker's sentiments are as bad as he himhaps spoke without thinking, in the heat of dis- self represented them. In his anxiety to become upon.

lle probably does not know that the wars in We connot see why the reverend gentleman wars of the welf against the sheepfold; that on slavery at a meeting of the Colouization Society the appearance of a slave-ship on the coast, fire That Society is not an institution for the exten sion of slavery; and we feel sure that the heaevolent gentlemen connected with it in this pince disapprove of the delivery of that speech So far as we can see, the speaker's object was merely to show that "some things can be done as well as others." This position he succeeded in establishing to the satisfaction of the most scep, learned that the slave-trader has bought with tical. It is difficult to find a defender of slavery among those who were born where it prevails, and we infer that the speaker saw the light at some distance from a elave State, and

"Distance lende enchantment to the view." He has taken a bold position here, and we be lieve ha will have no rival claimants for the honor. He will be "alone in his glory." As Philrespects; but was that the object of the villain | ipe said of Napoleon, he will be "grend, gloomy blacker and more flagrant than any man can that no revolution was worth the sacrifice of who stole him or cansed him to be stolen? Was and peculiar." Or perhaps the gentleman would lowing table:

> "The last rose of summer, Left blooming alone.'

It is unnecessary for us to say that our own columns are open to the gentleman, if he wishes to defend himself, or his positions. Time after time, we have offered to admit articles in de-

Mortfcujturaj.

We saw yesterday, at the sgricultural store of Mr. A. G. Munn, some remarkably fine specinens of Black Hamburgh, White and Red Chasselas, and White Frontignac grapes. They ware grown by H. T. Duncan, Esq., of Fayette rounty, Ky., under glass, and are, we believe, the first fruit of the kind ever exhibited in th

We have omitted to state that exhibitions very choice varieties of all seasonable fruits cuse of this violation," says he, "it hath been occur weekly at the store of the same enterprising and intelligent gentleman; and have attractoutcasis of humanity he torn from their homes ed, and continue to attract, very general atten-

United States Mint.

The following is a statement of the amount of coinage at the mint of the United States and branches from the 1st of January, 1847, to the

30th June, 1848: Amount of coinage during \$22,657,671 60 1847. From 1st January to the 30th 2,576,258 8 June, 1847, The receipts of specie into tha treasury from ist January, 1847, to the 30th June 1848, (18 months) amounted to

71,044,840 16 lie disbursemente in specie, from the lat Jan., 1847, to li0th June, 1848, amount-73,689,883 7 ed to, - howing a balance against the

Rpiecopul Church in Musenchusetta.

A enbecription of \$1,000,000, or twenty thon-

election, preferred rebellion to petition, and if free from all mere human feelings to listen to vania railroad, on the part of the county of Al-MELANCHOLY 'ACCOUNT. -- An the se George Enge, Capt. Smart, from Veta Cruz, til

pathies of thousands who are now friendly to your bosons, and wean you from your lova of Charles C. Smert was knocked overboard by the their views. They are now on the red ocean of reviolation, and what issues time helds in store for them cannot be foreseen.

They are now on the red ocean of the world. At last you shall be landed upon a strange shore, and there sold to be be landed upon a strange shore, and there sold to be navolent be large, who, to promote your welfare, will condemn you and your children to eternal slavery.

This celebrated Norwegian violinist is now working as a journeyman, in the manufactory of unhappily both were drowned before assistance could be rendered them. Young Smart was but demn you and your children to eternal slavery.

To prevent your hearts from being filled with

Virginia. A Virginia peper says:-"Those who cry down Educated man is continuous competing the water provented from attending the Care moment. Such is the glorious destroy that she is going behind. Public, its extent, population, settlements, pro-The reverend speaker contended that the hand, know but little about her position, and ducts, &c., from a pamphlet just issued in Phil. spins and weaves for him, and in the form of the rist Piesbylerian Church. We have heard the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and weaves for him, and in the form of the reverend speaker contended that the nand, and the reverend speaker contended that the reverence of the reverenc vspor fowa his boats; the lightly spoken of the specific to believe that the beautiful the success of this colony, and the visit of the his portreit paints. To have portraits of our end gentleman delivered an address which we most inconsistent with their doctrines; that

for the crime of one, according to ancient law. We rumember being once seriously asked by course, he would not disapprove of the milder The Innocent victims have never been discolor- an Intelligent boy, "whether when people died ed by an African sun; the blue veins show them- and went to Heaven, they went to Old Virginselves through the whiteskin, and the hair islong my?" So preveiling was the belief in its imand straight. The people are filled with pity, and measurable superlority over ell the rest of the than with ladignation. The Senate is conven- world, that, although it was coaceded to be a

"Where those immortal shapes

Of bright aerial spirits live tasphered," ages" that all shall perish, and the Senate de- yet was it religiously believed of all this world. to lie nearest to, and most resemble Heaven .--We were constantly told of the cruel fortune which had driven us thence, and to look upon it as another expulsion from another Edenthat, fresh and beautiful and abounding as was the land of promise we had reached, it was the merest wilderness in comparison with the para-Such were the lessons of our childhood; and

> for the best and brightest portion of our life Virginia was to us an enchanted land. But "the beautiful is vanished, and returns not," for we, too, have been in Arcady. We shall never forget the bitter revuision of feeling we experienced when we traversed it a few years since .--Everywhere were visible the lavish bounty of anture, and everywhere the poisonous touch of slavery had wasted its original brightness. Its once fertile soil had been taxed year after year beyond its capacity to supply; giving to its prodigal and exacting children from its impoverished bosom a constantly diminishing subsistence, while it received from their indolent hands no nourishing and invigorating aliment to replenish and refresh the fountains from which it flowed. In process of time, worn out and exhausted, it was turned out like Lear, to perish, for it had parted with its substance and could give no more. Everywhere the corroding tooth of decay had eaten into its very heart. Everywhere dilapidated houses, abandoaed fields, an untidy and thriftless population, told of the baleful presonce of an institution which, like the Sirocco withers and consumes whatsoever it broathes

cussion. It is stronge, too, that he should make the champion of slavery, he must have misrepre- We trust our contemporary may be right, but sented himself-hanust have been too anxious. the facts do not sustain him as we think wa can ortant a place in his argument. Probably he It is too much to suppose that any one who show. It gives us no pleasure to record the dehas not informed himself on the subject, and has calls himself a men, should, in this age, believe cline of any country, least of all of one endeared access, in civil causes, the cierk, commissioner nerely some vague idea that the whites bought that God did not disapprove of slavery as it ex- to us by so many ties of kindred, and hallowed by so many associations of old renown. There is ever than two-dollars for each and every deposino sadder sight then to behold such a people tion so taken and certified; and for all services which these captives have been taken are the felt himself called upon to make a defence of stationary or retrograding in the midst of surrounding progress-such a country made desolate, its unequalled resources wasted or unused. Yet this spectacle every one must behold who ooks upon Virginia now!

We think we can make this apparent to all. In the commencement of our career as an independent nation, Virginia was the great and person desiring to examine the same, without powerful State of the Confederacy. It had been fee or charge therefor. the favorite colony of the mother country. It was here that the great and nobic sought investments, and where they and their friends on leaving their old homes most frequently found their new ones. The soil, the climate, its ample bays, and beautiful rivers, presented inducemouts to emigrants sought for in vain elsewhere, and they flocked to its pastoral vales and teeming river banks. Now compare the population ult. The mail was lost and one horse drowned of this favored State with New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, as sxhibited in the foi-

Sq. miles. Pop. 1790. Pop. 1840 66,624 748,308 1,239,797 46,085 340,120 47,500 434,373 Pennsylvanie, 345,757

Incresse in 50 years. 491,450 Virginia, New York, 2.088.8011.389.660 l'enneylvania 388,912 111 Massachnsetts. What a tale is here told! With oll her advan

agea in the race of improvement Virginia lags far behind her sister States. Let us proceed and show the comparative value of the property in these States. The "al-

mighty dollar" is more convincing in ita elequence, more irresistible in its oppeals, then any logic however unenswerable. Here are the fig. np among other matters. Value of real and personal proper-

ty in Virginia in 1842, -Value of real and personal proper-300,000,000 last year. ty in Massachusetts in 1841, -Velue of real and personal propertv in New York in 1845, 616,824,935 Vaine of real and personal proparty in Pennsylvania in 1847, - 465,789.952

Eight times larger than Massschusetts, yet Massachusetts with her inhospitable climata and sterile soil, is for in advance of Virginia .vania, yet both of these States are far, far before Enq., resigned. her in the career of prosperity. Such is, and ever has been, the ruinous effect

of elave labor. In new countries where the soil

abundant harvest to the most careless or most | Wayne county. nnskiiful cultivation, and where only our grosser wants are sought to be supplied, the evil is comparatively unfelt. But in all times and in lows: all lauds, its presence has brought on premature Dist. 1. *Jos. If. Bissell, 4. John Wentworth, decrepitude and decay. And no where is this more painfully manifest than in the long-settled portions-and it is of these we speak-of Virginia and the Carolinas. We wish that every man in our State, could see for himself these once productive and thriving States, and compare them with the populona and prosper-\$2,645,043 72 our communities of the old free States, where The whole value of American gold and silver the hand of intelligent labor has redeemed a coin exported from July ist, 1847, to April ist, barren land, and made it to "blossom as the 1848, was \$693,591, of which \$215,665 went to rose." We are sure if they could so see and rose." We are sure if they could so see and judge for themselves the question would be decided in a day. But as this caunot be done, and tration. According to the journal of the fifty-eighth it should be determined to perpetuete the evil. mai convention, the Episcopal Church in there are those now living who will see the same ed to be highly pleased both with the etyle and justly complain. This centiment was rapidly his message to the sone of Africa: "I come," Massachusetts has 65 ministers, 57 parishes or results here—a diminishing population, an imexpanding, and had stready gathered so much says he, as we understand him, "to bring you a societies, and 4,645 communicante, and 3,133 poverished soil, a general paralysis of all the

New Grennen.
A disturbance occurred at Bogota, the Capital of New Grenada, on the 13th of June, between political factions. The President, Gen. Mosquera, was the principal actor. No lives were nate State Officers chosen this year has prevaillost. Gen. Flores was at Costa Rica maturing ed-no change. The members elected to Con-The anniversary of the Union Literary Soci- they do not aucceed with the sword, we fear they your prayers and wailings. You shall then be legheny, Pa., has been finally closed by the his plans against the Republic of the Ecuador. gress are: Ho was expelled from Panama by a decree of the Government of New Grenada

Ote Bull turned Fiddle Maker.
This celebrated Norwegian violinist is now

working as a journeyman, in the manufactory of ing. by the celebrated Stradivarius, of Cremona; and Joint Ballot by 15 majority. for this purpose he has brought from Norway

Gen. Shialds decline the appointment of Gav-

Description of Liberta. We take the following description of the Reriety of tropical plants and fruits, and that pro-

EXTENT.—Liberia extends from Digly, at the mouth of Poor River, on the North Cavalry River, on the South East, between 4 deg. 20 min. and 6 deg. 40 min. about three hundred miles. The lemitory of Liberia extends from twenty to thirty miles infind. The right of possession and jurisdiction over all this line, (with the exception of Young Sisters,) has been purchased by the American and the Maryland Colonization Society, and further per-

chases have since been made. Portbation. - The miabitants of Libera, em. igrants from the United States and their children. number three thousand and five hundred; and seven hundred occupy the Maryland Colony at Cape Painas. To these may be added obout five hundred natives, civilized and admitted to the privileges of the polls and the rights of cit. zenship in general. The natives iesiding on land owned by the Colony, and directly amena. ble to its laws, are estimated from 10,000 to 15, UIO. The population of the affied tabes in the interior, who are bound by treaty to abstain from the slave trade and other barborous practices, is not accurately known, but may be estimated a

Towns and Settlements. - Montovia, on the South side of Cape Mesurado, near the North Western boundary of Libena, is the capital and clinef place of trade. Population, 1,100. The other ports, not counting those in the Maryland Colony, are Marshall on the Sunk River, Edina, Bexiey on the St. John's River, Bassa Cove, and reenville on the Sinoe River. The more in land lowns and their adjoining settlements are

Caldwell, New Georgie, and Millsburg. PRODUCTIONS OF THE SUIL - Cotter, Sugar case. nce, cotton, indigo, Indian corn, potators, yama camadas, bananas, amountout and universely be produced in any quantity, fruits are vanous and abundant. These are all grown in laberts Exposts.—The chief exports are comwood palm oil, and ivery, to the amount of \$123,680 in two years, ending September, 1843, acc d

ing to the official returns. These are brought from the interior. IMPORTS. -The imports for the two years, as liove, amounted to \$157,530. RELIGIOUS ASPECT.—Churches 23: CH

cants 1,5001; of whom 5000 are native and se captured Africans. EDUCATION .- Schools 16; scholars 5611; 61 whom 200 are native Africans. The Sunda, Schools embrace a far larger number. — Charles

Important to the Mercuntite and Legal

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill which has just

sassed Congress, and become a law, contains the following proviso, which will be of interest to those who have business in the United States I'rovided, however, that hereafter, in lies of

or other officer taking and certifying the same shall be entitled to receive no greater sum what connected therewith, and when the taking of such depositions shall require more than nix hours, then, for every additional aix hours, the like rate of compensation; and provided, fur ther, that all books in the offices of the clerks of the Circuit and District Courts of the l'asted States, containing the docket or minute of the sudgment or decrees of said courts, sitali, during office hours, be open to the inspection of any It is stated that the Committee of the House

of Representatives, to whom was given the charges of maileasance in office against Mi. Buake, the Commissioner of Patents, have acoutted him of blame Wm. L. Kennedy, stage driver, was drowned

on the Cahawba river, Alabams, on the 3th

Enther Mathew.

The proprietors of the Marlboro' Hotel, Boton, having tendered to Father Mathew its hospitalities, a reply has just been received from 2,420,029 him, expressing the gratitude with which he 1,724,033 shell avail himself of the invitation, on the occasion of his intended visit. He adds, however, that although his health continues to improve, his physicians have not decided to sllow him to take his departure in August

> There are in Russia 2,770,000 Romanists, 4,-100,000 Mohammodans, 1,200,000 Jows, and L. 750,000 Lutherans. The number of the Greek clergy in Russia is 36,944; Greek churches il -

At a public dinner at Goidsboro', N. C. a pie containing 120 chickens and 2 shoats was served

The exports of domestic goods from N You from the let to the inth inst., have been 301 packages, against 1,563 packages same time Mr. Cooper's new novel is called "The Oak

Openings, or the Bee Hunter,"-a tale of the West. It will be published in a few days. The Governor has appointed E. I. Builock, Esq., to be Attorney for the Commonwealth is

One-fourth larger than New York or Pennsyl- the 16th district, in the place of R. L. Mays. Governor Owsley offers a reward of \$150 for the arrest of Mark Emmerson Michael, who is

is teeming with productiveness, and yields an charged with having murdered Elishs Bell 18 Illinois Election.

The members of Congress elect are so foi J. A. M'Ciernard, 5. W. A. Richardson,

*Th. R. Young, 6. *Edward D. Baker, 7. *Thomas I.. Harris. The Whige gain the 6th District and lose the th. Governor and Legislatura Administration,

*Not in the present House.

Missouri Election.

Austin A. King is chosen Governor, and Thos. L. Price, Lieut. Governor by about 12. 000 majority. The Legislature is size Adminis-

All the reguler Administration candidates for Congress are elected, viz:

2. *Wm. V. N. Bay, 4. Willard P. Hell

5. John S. Phelps.

"Not in the present lionse.

Iown Election. The Administration ticket for the subordi-

Dist. 1, D. T. Miller, Whig, Dist. 2, Shepherd Leffler, Domocrat. The new Senate is Whig; the House Admisintration; the Joint Ballot close, but probably Administration. The U.S. Senators are depend-

Indiana Election. The new Legislature is Administration on

Election or Governor .- Acting Governor Johnson has published his proclamation for the election of a Governor of Pennsylvania, in Octo

news. ad at trailed at 11 P. M. On the 5th she spoke hisgara, ontward bound. on ladia have been received to the The war with the Mooltan rebels the whole line of lorts on the ludus you of the English and their Sikh alo or three engagements have taken place, the rebels were defeated.

HIELAND. Allempt to arrest Smith O'Brien. fall the following account of the attempt to

ath (CBrieu, at Kilkenay, ia the Liverper: l, a tory paper: received at Kilkenny, that C'Brien, labeny, O'Reilly and Dillon had been unions; that rewards had been offered spoo. Notices to this effect were all over the country. Scarcely had the ment been made at Kilkeney, when Mr. e County Inspector of Constabulary, re-undertake the important duty which the sterant's proclamation pointed out. He is kilkerny shortly after daybreak, and g Harier-park, ascertained there that Smith us Harres-park, ascertained there that shut, ight among the cottiers (or "Illack Bonlagh-common, within a mile of

Mr. Blake sent a messenger to Callan, where tabulary of the surrounding district were ated. These, to the number of fifty or he directed to march to the common o n, he directed to material to the common of h, a distance of ten Irish miles. A strong force moved at once from Kilkenny to the Mi nary reinforcements of the most and overwhelming kind from Thoules, rd, Channel, Trummore and Cashell, all con on the spot which had been pointed on esdquarters of the rebel army. While these atom were in progress, a band of police on Callan, about 50, had already penethe centre of the disaffection, and check

e receition. south ti fleren and his associates there wit active land of the meanest Roman Catholic Chapel ing as soon as they were seen approach and crowds of persons were momentarily og to the ranks of the insurgents. Finding " in danger of being surrounded and cut off Constable Trant threw his men into a subsaled house which stands on an eminene the corn 100. Here they were speedil the anned mob without, and by their Mr. Smith O'Brien went up to their a brace of pistols in his hands, and cell on them to surrender their anns, promis them if they complied their persons would be

the he par eved and endeavored to fraternize at og hands with the men through the winous, his adherents were very coolly piling hay and wat the entrance of the house, with a view of lesing the poor fellows within, or larmin The time was now come for action t' e police did not use their mushets till sever had been tired at them and stones throw on this go the window. One account says o fred a volley, another that they lived only tree to Certain, however, it is that two men rea ed, and that a third expired shortly after 12 we ento reported that one of Smith (1 ien at rends was wounded in the knee.

I reflect of this determined conduct was , wd re'rested; and shthough Smith O'Brien tem wer and over again to go and pull n the take, they would not attempt it Las an elergymen of the district, it ried at the time on the scene of strife, an ed e people to atestain from violence.of Brief and his friends then appeared to id gisted. Der aring that as the people a stand by him le would not stand by 'e fled across the country on a chief con rairs lorse, and, rumors say, in the direction

eg air troops, cavairy, artiflery and infantame pouring in frem every quarter. Hy the e her had arrived, the atmost tranquility pre-The mintary b votar ked on the c "- Pan ig in torrents.

The skirmish at Bellingarry - Defeat of the Irishneveral hilled and Wounded. from the Liverpoot Mail.

page recent accounts from Hallingarry erar lamber particulars of the late conflict be are the in igents and police in the County of or an from which we have made the following an of the most important events. It apand his party took shelter, stands on an ared piece of ground above the common of ed by a wall of four leet high, and remarkawe adapted for the purpose for which it was

r po ce appear to have retreated to this posion, . uning as they went, while the insurgents Love whe ming numbers, were demanding the three safely inside, they proceeded to bara " " e wa down and doors, and for this purposi a te peces were torn down, doors pulled from inges, and dresses displayed. Mrs. Corknow ag that disturbances were likely to ak- piace, had collected within her house her ter it. idees. Inher slarm she went to Mr. Smith JB .en, who was in the garden in the rear of the of men, and beyought him to remonstrate with te police; but he declined doing so, and asked or wgo back and tell them that all he wanted them was their arms. This message she delivered, but, finding that she

d not surceed, she returned, and again urged Mr O'Brien to see Mr. Trant, to which he con-When Mr. O'Brien nisde his appearance, Mr. Trapt was up stairs barricading the windows and, as the rebelahad occupied some back premis es, and were keeping up a cross fire, it was some te time before he could join his men below. Hav-I wo of his men immediately should "There he , 'asd, raising their muskets, fired at him withno distance of twelve yards, but without effect. He then disappeared, but it does not appear proable that he was wounded at any period during the condict. The force opposed to the police is variously estimated; but it would appear that, on accompanied by several gentlemen, the neighborhood turned out armed, and the night was pussed y O'Brien reviewing and marshaling their forces. ext morning having notice, by spies, of the adrance of the Callan police force, which formed part of the four or five different bodies which were concentrate at Bullingarry, O'Brien assembled

The police hall advanced as far as a cross road that comes down the hill past Mrs. Cormack'a house, when, suddenly seeing the great numbera that were under Smith the tree of gaining a post of defence. Smith the cross road, with a view of gaining a post of defence. Smith the cross road, with a view of gaining a post of defence. the cross, road, with a view of gaining a post of defence. Smith ti Brien's body then broke, and and neck with the people. Mrs. Cormack, seeing that a conflict was inevitable, wished to recover presession of her five young children.

The solve however refused to give them up to the could see him, and was told not until he was The police however refused to give them up, re

Cashel, headed by Sub-Inspector Cox, and accom-panied by the 11on. Mr. French, R. M. arrived on The police also took 500 he scene of action just as the struggle at the ouse was terminating. While these latter were pushing upward to the

headed by a man armed with a huge pike, which he brandished as he went along. He offered to lead the attack on the police, and stood out in that for that purpose, when, by order of Sub-inspector Cox, he was fired at by a constable. The suot told, and the man fell dead, pierced through the heart with a ball. The firing of Mr. Cox's party was heard by another detachment of ninety police, under the command of Sub-Inspector Mon than, moving up to the seene of action from Kil-

The men at once gave three cheers, and leaving he high road, ran across the fields as fast as they week last, when two policemen were present. could to the succor of their comrades. On their trival, the party of Sub-Inspector Trant were re-lieved, and the police withdrew from the scene of lieted, and the police withdraw from the scene of action. On the arrival of the Roman Catholic clergymen some persons were found dead, and at the close of it the session was suspended for a short time. Gertain passages in this strongly act of Parliament. He was at once conveyed to U.S. and Incomplete the body of the plant, assumes a being all day exposed to the open air, assume O'Brien was seen pacing up and down, in a state of great agitation, while come persons were atof great agitation, while some persons were attending upon a young gentleman who had been bedly wounded. He appeared to be in great pain, and from the description given, he ta believed to

Many more are hurt, and it is impossible to ascer-tain exactly the extent of the loss, as the insurgents, who were principally colliers out of work, next Assizes. withdrew their comrades when they fell, and concealed the bodies of the dead.

When the last accounts left, a military force, of 1,500 strong, was concentrated in the vicinity, under the command of General McDonald, whose arrangements for keeping up a communication with the different military stations in the neighbor-hood were such as effectually to crueh any out-break. All the linea of road leading from the dis-General himself had fixed his head quarters at Ballingary. The officers and men were billetted in great numbers of the inhabitants. Preclamation.

The following notification has been issued "CAUTION .- Whereas, William Smith O'Brien Thomas Francis Meagher, John B. Dillon, Michael Doheny, and divers others persons stand charged s being gullty of High Treason, and being engaged

a rebellion against her Majesty.

Now, this is to give notice to, and warn all persons, that all those who shall protect against heir pursuers any of the above-numed persaus, o others whom they shall know to be engaged in similar treasonable practices, or who shall affor them the means to escape, or who shall aid in their disguise, or who shall mislead those who are in search of them, or who shull harbor or shel-ter them by receiving them into their dwellings, or otherwise, are themselves guilty of the crim if High Treason, and will be dealt with according "By hia Excellency's Command "T. N. REDDINGTON.

"Dublin Castle, 1st August, 1848."

Transactions in the Interior. The Constitution states that Chairmoyle-hous-(Mr. t) Brien's residence) has been searched for mother of the leaders, Mr. O'Gurman, Jr.; the pursuit is said to have been so het that he escaped the police by but half an hour. He is reported to have had about 15th desperadoes with him, and a fierce resistance to his arrest is unticipated. Examiner gives currency to an absurd report that Mr. (l' Gonnan had been shot dead ut Tarbert. The following is from the Irish papers of West resday: The arcounts from the South are quite ranguil. The army concentrated around the dis rict where the rebels are located, were to have noved this morning, under the command of Gens

Napier and McDonald, to scour the country, and Sectivally to crush the insurgent provement. It is stated that Smith O'Brien had fled from the colony district of Tipperary-that he had ar tle sea-port village in the county of Galway. One letter informs us that the peasantry

It is said that Dr. Cane has been arrested in Ki The 75th Regiment, with two pieces of artillery strived at Kilkenny on Wednesday evening.—There was no later intelligence of the wherea

returning towards Thurles, and resuming their

oats of the fugitive inaurgents.

A gentieman who left killenaule on Thursday vening, says that Smith O'llrien and his follow rs were still rounning about in the colliery dis riet, between that town and the village of Hallin earry, thir informant mentions a number of re nors flying about Killenaule, which we think m worthy of the slightest crudit—for instance, it was said that a considerable accession to the rebel ranks had come in from Clonnulty, the estate of Lord Hawarden-that his detachment had seized a number of bullocks belonging to that noble lord, and drove them in as a supply for the rebel comissariat.

tither and atill more improbable reports were affoat; but, as the subsequent accounts by the train, which passed the district where the plunder of the cattle is alleged to have taken place, tepre ent everything tranquil, we only notice the mater to express our dishelief of the stories. Troops are constantly arriving.

Naval Preparations.

The tollowing appear in the Lork Constitution he Channel leet, under the command of Admi Napier, has been placed under the immediate oinmand of Admiral Mackay, for service on the coast of Ireland only. A wat steamer is to be neved off Monkstown, and another off Passage Vest, and a navel officer is to be stationed Black cock Castle, and another in the neighborhoo of General Turner's residence, with signal flags, to keep up a correspondence between the military at Cork bacranks and the fleet in Cove harbor. The inilitary and police are called in from the nall outposts to the large towns in this county. Sheds are fitting up in the custom-house for 200 if the military, and a party of military is also to be tationed at Cat Fort.

Setzure of Ammunition.

The Emerald Isie, lluck, master, has been ized at l'immouth, having on board a cargo ol unpowder for Ireland. The master represented is cargo to be flour. All the crew were taken. The vessel had no papers on board.

Government Measures The Government have followed up their earlier steps for the preservation of pence by measures the nost decisive and energetic. Several proclamsions have been issued. The last which was issued

ers, or assisting them to escape, would be guilty of high treason, and deal; with accurdingly. The Editor of the 'Felon' Arrested Mr. J. F. Lalor, the editor of the Felon newsper per, and one of the most prominent of the Execu-

was to the effect that any one harboring the lead

tive Directory, was taken at Ballyhane, near No. nagh, on Thursday night, and ludged in Nenagh There have been several more arrests in Corli: among them Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, Jr., Editor of the Northern Reporter. Cheat consternation pervaded the rebels on seeing these persons ear-

ried off to jail under military escort.

EUROPEAN TIMES OFFICE, 91 A. M. We have received our Irish corr espondence, dated yesterday. There is not any news of impor tance. Twenty-three prisoners from Ballingarry were brought into Dublin yesterday, and commit ted to Kilmainham, charged with aiding in the late attack on the Police at that place on Saturday last.
A number of additional arrests had taken place

Ail is reported quiet in the South. Nothing farther known of Smith O'Brien.

n Dublin and the provinces.

Still Later-Arrival of Prisoners from the South. WEEKLY FREEMANS'S JOURNAL OFFICE, }

Duntan, Friday, 11 A. M. The train which left Thurlen this morning at half past 60'clock and arrived at the King's-bridge terninus at haif-past 10, brought twenty prisoners rom the South. The prisoners, were, it appears, arrested on the mountains between Ballingsrry and Kinmeoaule on yesterday, (Thursday) by the constabulatory. They are mostly young men from 18 to 24 years of age, and their appearance was

very wretched. I'wenty of the constabulatory, with a sergeant, scorted the prisoners, who were marched from the train to the Royal Barrack, where they remain

for the present.
The following appeared in second and third editions of the Weekly Freeman ol Saturday:

Science of the Irish League Rooms and all its Correspondence—Arrest of Mr. Haipin andMr. John Rea of Belfast. About 20'clock this day a sergeant and two po-

ice, accompanied by some members of the deteclive force, entered the rooms of the Irish League, No. 2 Dame at and inquired for Mr. Halpin.

lle was at the time in an adjoining room, speaking to Mr. Rea of Belfust, and the police having o clock they saw the party, consisting, some say, of only thirty-seven men, under Inspector Trant, coming up.

tushed up the hill to anticipate their design; but the police got into the house first, running neck and neck with the people. Mrs. Cormack, seeing

removed to Kilmainham. blacing them under the staircase, as the spot most delitered from the fire of the rebels. The willow them went for the principal and took possession of the mental and took poss then went for the pricet, and while she was ab-sent a party of nineteen of the constabulary from tasket headed by Sub bonce to Constabulary from in the fire-place were gathered up and taken. Most

The police also took 500 copies of pamphlets which they found on the premises containing a report of Mr. Mitchell's trial, and also a large map of Ireland which bung over the chimney piece.

They then went away; but previous to their de-

Arrests for High Treason.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., as Patrick Marron, Eag., editor of Drogheda Argus, was on his way to the office, West st., he was arrested by two policemen, who instantly took him to Drog-hrda gaol, where he now lien under a warrant for high treason. The alieged cause is a speech he made to the Mitchell Club Brogheda, on Monday

charge. He was also lodged in Newgate. Extraordinary Arrests In Cork.

On Wednesday Messra. Ralph and Isaac Varien off in the direction of Kilkenny. According to take their trial, with other traversers, on a charge the most authentic accounts, the policehave done more execution than was at first supposed. Out of eleven persons known to have been killed on the spot or very seriously wounded, six have since died, and the rest are not expected to survive. Many more are hurt, and it is impossible to assertian exactly the area of the spot or very seriously wounded, six have since the state of the court, when they were arrested for high treation, and the rest are not expected to survive. They were committed to prison, the Court deciding that they were taken out of jurisdiction. The triangular als of the other traversers were postponed to the

Rumors of Smith O'Brien's Flight. [Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.]

KILKENNY, Wednesday night-9 o'clock. Notwithstanding that the utmost vigilance characterizes all the movements of the authorities here, they remain in perfect ignorance of Smith O'Brien's whereabouts. There are rumors inun-merable as to the direction he took after leaving Ballingarry, but they are no conflicting that it would be difficult to come to a correct conclusion on the subject. However, the best authenticated

of last evening—as having been seen at Clomanto, a few miles from this city, in the Thurles direction, on Monday. He then wore a portion of the

I rend a private letter from Limerick, directed to a party in this city; and it stales that it was confidently asserted there that Smith O'Brien asiled from the port of Limerick in the Jane Black, on Saturday night. The letter in question farther states that this vessel had got under weigh suddented to the states that the states the states that the states t ly, leaving behind a number of emigrants who had engaged a passage in her. Now, I do not at all believe that Smith O'Brien made his escape in this vessel; for, though it would not have been impossible for him to reach Limerick on the same even ing as he lelt Bailingarry, it would have been ex-

ceedingly difficult for him to do so. Heside, I have no doubt that he was seen in this county on Monday. Many think that he is about the colleries still; and Gen. M'Donald has a porion of his forces encamped in that locality, which fact proves that the authorities are of opinion Mr. O'Brien's locus in quo is in the neighborhood of e scene of the late encounter. A cautionary notice, warning all persons agains isrboriog any of the impliented parties, was posted through Kilkenny this morning; but it was im-mediately torn down by the people, as I have been

formed by some of the authorities.

Sinte of Things in Kilkenay The same correspondent says: The military outpos's of the county are being strengthened considerably. This morning, 300 men of the 75th, commanded by Maj. Delauzy, marched from this city, taking their tents with them, for Callan, to be there cucamped to act in onjunction with Gen. McDonald, and under that officer's command. A company of the 83d, under Lient. Crow, also marched to Castlecomer to strengthen the garrison there. Intelligence stating that Maj. Gen. Prince George of Cambridge, wil ome to Kilkenny in case of an outbreak here has cen received.

There was a street riot in Thurles yesterday orning. It appears that some of the people of tumpted to prevent the conveyance of bread from a baker's shop to Gen. McDonald's forces, and roke a few panes of glass in the undeavor; but hey were dispersed without loss of life, by a troop of dragoona.

This evening, as two Industrions citizens, Ma Gaffney, a merchant tailor of High street, and Mr. Grace, gunmaker of Patrick street were proceed ing on private business in the Bennet's Bridge di ution, they found themselves overtaken at Millout, about two miles from town, by Carroll, the aunted policeman, who was taken before S. O'Brien on Saturday. Carroll told them that he had been despatched

by the County Inspector to search the car on which they sat, as he had been informed that they were conveying arms out of the city. Messrs. Gaffney and Grace at unce returned to the city with the onstable, and when it was found that they were perfectly innocent or having as much as a pistolock with them, they were discharged. Considerable anxiety prevails here to-night re-

specting Dr. Cane, as it is generally rumored that he will be remixed from the country jail to Newgate, or some other distant prison, immediately. Some say his removal will take place before moru-

Search for Mr. Doheny.

A Correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Jour-I, writing from Thurles, August 3, 3 P. M., says; On my arrival at moon to-day I lost no time in eneavering to ascertain from the best and most auhent c sources the state of this part of the connmy, and the result of my inquiries enables me to state with confidence that all is tranquil about here, and the peasatry for the most part engaged n their usual industrial occupations.
The latest rumors received here, whether cor

eet or not there are no means of ascertaining, are o the effect that on yesterday four persons, one of whom is said to be Mr. Doheny, gave a quantity of frieze to a country tailor, living about eight miles from this town, to have made into clothes, and acting, I presume on that statement-a large body jury retired about twenty minutes, and returned of police, about 45 in number, with three sub-inspectors, went off on cars at an early hour this pectors, went off on cars at an early hour this morning, taking the direction of Kilcommon, iu Carlisle and Mann, were making an argument ants have been issued. have not yet returned

Arrest of Messrs. Meany and Breanen, at Gort.

Correspondence of the Freeman's Journal. I hasten to inform you that Mr. S. J. Meany and Mr. Brennen, lately connected with the Feion newspaper, were both arrested here this morning at six a clock. They were followed from Longb. res, it is said, by an inspector of police who had utimation of the place in which they were; they five .- St. Louis Rep. 19th inst. were taken off in ears to Longhrea, accompanied by an escort of Scots Greys and of the first regi-ment of foot stationed in this town. There were also five police in attendance. I believe their des tination is Dublin.

tiathering on the Mountains.

(iver 300) men were seen from Channel to have assembled on yesterday at Slivenamon, whilst the Waterlord monatains, immediately over the town, were literally black with people, whose movements were watched with the numost anxiety by the officers of the garrison.

ITALY. Great Battle-Defeat of Charles Albert. There has been a long and close battle between

the Anstrians and the Piedmontese, and victory has finally declared for Radetzky, who has sneceeded in effecting the object he had in view, and in foreing Charles Aibert to retire beyond the Mineio. (In the 23d the Austrians, who seem to have taken

by the Piedmontese, and driven latther, leaving part of one of his legs. We understand it will be 2001 prisoners in the hands of the Italian army. Un the 25th the battle was renewed, and continued antil night, when the Piedmontese army retired in good order, taking with them prisoners. The headquarters of Charles Albert were, on the 26th, at

French Ald Sought. M. Gonrieri had arrived from Milan, with an ail-

dress to the French Government, aigned by the whole of the tuembers of the Provisional Government of Lombardy, and earnestly invoking the inervention of France, by sea and land, in favor of talian independence.

1.ATEST-Charles Albert Dicistor. From Turin a telegraphic disputch aunonnees

that the Provisional Government having been broken up, Charles Albert, by the wish of the people, had been proclaimed dietator. A slight engage- weather. ment had again taken place between the Austrians and Piedmontese on the 27th, in which the Italians were at first successful in recovering their lormer positions, but owing to reinforcements arriving to their enemy, they were obliged to abandon

FRANCE.

The accounts from Aigiers represent the colony to be in a state of confusion. The colonists are breaking up their establishments and returning to France; and in the course of a short time there will only be left the Fronch army and the native cotan. population, who are waiting an opportunity for a general rising. France for Italy.

It is now said that the result of the interview be tween the Envoys from Italy and Gen. Cavaignais that France will endeavor to come to an under standing with England, in the lirst instance, to offer the joint mediation of both countries to Charles Albert and Austria.

The National Assembly-Ledru-Rollin, Loui Blanc, Cansoldlere and Proudhon, Inculpated in the Revolu.

The National Assembly, at its sitting on the 3d inst., was occupied with considering the report of the Committee on the Insurrections. Hy that report the affair of the first of March is characteriz-

reaks. The celebrated bulletin of the Republic, No. 16,

is cited in the commencement of the report, and Madome Geo. Sand atigmatised as its author. After the report was read, Ledru Rollin mounted the tribune, and defended hunself with feverish animation, but without producing any effect.

The Mountain cheered him luriously. M. Louis Bianc next spoke, with still more embarrassment

inculpated MlW. Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidiere, and the reading of them elicited from

PARLIAMENT ON IRELAND. In the Peers, on Thursday, Lord Brougham mov-

secounts represent him-as stated in my dispatch of Willington said that though it appeared there was no danger of an actual outbreak, it was still admitted that an extensive conspiracy against the

onstitution existed in Ireland. Before all things, it was absolutely necessary that the clubs should be put down, and he was therefore, happy to hear that the existence of those seditious bodies would receive the attention of Government.

A meeting of the Chartists at Glasgow, on Tues day night, the 2d inat., numbering about 3,000 per sons, was auppressed by the police.

Madrid letters of the 26th ult., mention a mil tary revolt at La Granja. 2,000 convicts had revolted, murdered their guards, and fled into the connery with the intention of joining the Monte

Prussia. Intelligence from Herlin to August 1. Th Prince and Princess of Prussia have again taken up their residence in Berlin, which they had no

visited since the 18th of March last.

Appointments by the President, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Francis H. Merriman, attorney of the U. States for the district of Texas, in place of Gov. W Brown, deceased.

James Shields, of Illinoia, to b: Governor at the Territory of Oregota Kintzing Pritchett, of Pa., lo be secretary f the Tertitory of (tregon.
Win. P. Bryant, uf Indiana, to be chief justic of the supreme court of the U. States for the Ter Peter H. Burnett, of Oregon, to be an associate stice of the supreme court of the United States

for the Territory of Oregon.

James Turney, of Illinois, to be an associate ju tice of the supreme court of the United States for he Territory of Oregon. Issae W. R. Brointey, of New York, to be attonev of the United States for the district of Ore

Joseph L. Meek, of Oregon, to be marshall of the United States for the district of Oregon. John Adair, of Kentucky, to be collector of the port for the district of Oregan, in the Territory of

James M. Newell, to be collector of the ension at Bridgetown, New Jersey, vice Lorenzo F. Lee, Daniel S. Macanley, consul general at Alexan dria, in Egypt. E. S. Olfley, consul for the port of Smyrna, he place of D. W. Offley, deceased.

FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. First Lieutenant Daniel J. Southerland, of the marine corps, to be captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault upon the city of Mexico, to date from the 14th of Septem her, 1847. PROFESSORS OF MACHEMATICS IN THE NAVV.

John H. C. Coffin, of Maine. A. G. Pendleton, of Virginia. Mordeeai Yarnall, of Kentucky. William B. Benedict, of Virginia. Mark II. Beecher, of New York. Heary II. Lockwood, of Delaware. William Flye, of Maine. Win. Chanvenet, of Pennsylvania. James Major, of New York. Joseph S. Hubbard, of Connecticut. Ruel Krith, of Vermont, Arsene N. Giranlt, of Maryland.

NAVY AGENT. John Parrott, to be temporary navy agent at Mazatlan, in Mexico.

The Stave Unse at Washington

Yesrerday Mr. Key made his closing argument for the prosecution in the case of Edward Sears, charged with stealing the slave of Mr. Sumuel Ilrereton, being the second indictment against this prisoner in the l'earl case. The case of Drayton, who was found guilty in the They are accouring the mountains in that locality, tirst trial of these cases of stealing slaves from Mr. Andrew Hoover .- Nat. Intel

The Explosion of the Edward Bates.

Of the thirteen persons who were left wounded at Hamburg, only one survived. The bodies of thirteen other persons were picked up in the river at that place, making the total number of deaths from the calamity at that point, twenty-

Two agents of the French Government have arrived in the "United States," with a view of come. buying a tract of land for the purpose of sending thither a part of the insurgents of June .-The l'hiladelphia Democrat has been assured that these agents are now in treaty for a tract of land in Virginia, comprising some 100,000 acres .- N. N. Sun.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE EDWARD BATES,-We learn from å gentleman who was a passenger on the Edward Bates at the time of the explosion, and who returned to this city yesterday, that of the thirteen persons who were left wounded at llamburg, only one survived. He also understood that the bodies of thirteen other persons were picked up in the river at that place-making the total number of deaths from this calamity, at that point, twenty-fire .- St. Louis Repub.

the Piedmontese by surprise, were completely victorious. They swept the whole country before them.

We are sorry to learn, that reasons the with a painful accident on Monday last, by the accidental distance. They swept the whole country before ful accident on Monday last, by the accidental distance. We understand it will be sume the canvass .- Russellville (Ky.) Herald.

We copy the following from the Hopkin

character. The continued rains, since the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an unprecedented extent. That portion which already housed, has been cut green to prevent its portion of this may be saved. Firemens' lusutotal loss by disease, and we are assured that scarcely any good tobacco will be made in this secretary of country. Its condition in other States, that with one or two exceptions the losses will be section of country. Its condition in other States, we have not learned, but if it approximates to its character here, the crop will be almost worthleas, and they who have their last crop on hand, will do well to hold it f r belter prices. The wheat has also sustained much damage from successive wet

PHILADELPHIA, Ang. 18. New Orleans dates are received through in one day. The intelligence from Yucatan and Campeachy is to the 5th. The whites defeated the Indians

in numerous engagements, and have recovered the The dates from Vers Cruz are to the 3d. The

At New Orleans the market for Cotton was dull. Flour quiet. The health of the city continues

Laier from Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, Ang. 17. Dates from New Orleans, are received to the 19th, an Vera Cruzto the 17th. Paredes has not yet been cap-tured; some of his confederates were taken. Forces have been ordered to proceed to Mayatian. The object is unknown, unless it be to secure the conducts of a million and a half of specie, which was expected to arrive there. The government has sent troops to suppress results. to suppress revolts.

Ger.'l Lane has been appointed. Governor of Oregun, vice Gen'l Shields declined.

Outrage in Cincinnati-Great Exctiement-Jail

Literary. Notice.

Attacked—Three Men Killed.

Greal excitement prevails in our city all present.

Ledrn-Rollin is ineulpated in April and May; it is ineulpated in April and May; it is ineulpated in April and May; in all, und M. Proudhon, in June. It is supposed that these parties will be taken into custody.

Lamartine is not compromised in any of the outbreaks.

Attacked—Three Men Killed.

Attacked—Three Men Killed.

Attacked—Three Men Killed.

Greal excitement prevails in our city all present.

Two Germans were on trial for committing a rape on a girl of 9 years of age. They were committed to jail for a further hearing. A large mob nttacked the jail for a further hearing. A large mob nttacked to jail for a further hearing. A large mob ntacked to jail for a further hearing. A large mob ntacked to jail for a further hearing. A large mob ntacked to jail for a further hearing. A large mob ntacked to jail fo

WASTE STEAM USEFULLY APPLIED .- Rather a

Caussidiere, and the reading of them enciled from these individuals accerally most violent reclamations, and drew from M. Caussidiere, more especially, epithets in reference to the report which polite ears do not delight in.

ENGLAND.

WESTERN MILITARY Institute.—We learn that the Professorship of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Western Militry Institute, vacant by the resignation of Prof. Wyche, has been filled by the appointment of Prof. Richard Nelson Newell, late of the Wesleyan College, Cincinnati. Prof. Newell, was educated in England and France, and element of the Professorship of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Western Militry Institute.—We learn that the Professorship of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Western Militry Institute, vacant by the resignation of Prof. Richard Nelson Newell, late of the Western Militry Institute, vacant by the resignation of Prof. Richard Nelson Newell, late of the Western Militry Institute, vacant by the resignation of Prof. Richard Nelson Newell, late of the Western Militry Institute, vacant by the resignation of Prof. Richard Nelson Newell, late of the Western Militry Institute, vacant by the resignation of Prof. Richard Nelson Newell, late of the Western Militry Institute, vacant by the resignation of Prof. Richard Nelson Newell, late of the Western Militry Institute, was necessary to the Professorship of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Western Militry Institute, was necessary to the Professorship of Ancient and Modern Languages in the WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We learn that speaks both languages with equal fluency and ele-gance. He is a gentleman of accurate and varied leatning, of polished manners, and of irreproacha-ble moral character. He has had much ex-

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. S.

We are indebted to au old friend, Dr. V. J. Fourgsaud, for a copy of the California Star of

The Star complains loudly of a duty of tweny per ceut. ad valorem, levied upon all goods arter of the globe, and hopes that the burden will soon be removed. Information has been communicated to the

Star that a large emigration from China may soon be expected there. Some of the 'Celestials' had already made their appearance.

California is represented to be in a pretty rilet state. For more than a year no disorders and occurred—the native Californians were ginning to mingle with the emigrants, and

were gradually turning their attention to agriculture. Col. Msson, Governor of California, had is sued a requisition for one thousand volunteers, to garrison Mazatlan and other Mexican portain

the South. Capt. Hunt expected to raise a buttslion from among the Mormons at the Salt Lake. The rains had been abundant, and the pros pect for good crops was cheering throughout

the country. An immense mine of ailver had been discovered in the valley of San Jose, four miles from the town of that name, by Mr. J. F. Reed.—The vein is described as being three-and-a-half feet thick, having an uninterrupted run east for three miles, the depth unknown. With a few hours' labor several tons of ore were uncovered. It was fine ore, and required but little expense

in smelting. The Star notices the death in the New York regiment of volunteers, of let Lieut. W. C. Tremmels and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Anderson. Captain Turner and 2d Lieuts. Harrison, Jennings and Day, had resigned. 2d Lieut. Ver-

mule was discharged from the service. The Star urges upon the emlgranta by al 'short cuts,' it la said, ought to be a solemn | 6 and 7c. Receipts this week 170 bales. "

warning. The terrible suffering of those who were over taken by the winter anowa on the California The stocks of most articles are anople. Sales of 27 hids mountaine, in 1846, are enough to appai the N. Orleans Sugar in the first of the week at 4404hc. stoutest heart, but even these were not sufficient to deter Mr. Wigglns, with a party of about eighty persons, from attempting, last season, a new roule across the country to the head waters of the Sacramento. As no tidiaga of this party have as yet reached us, we are constrained to fear that they have all been the victims of that Inhospitable climate, or of the treacherous and ferociona Indiana who luhabit that region. The then population of San Francisco is down at over 500 souls—males (adults) 275, fe-

unles 177, children (of ages proper to attend school) 60 Immense beds of Copper Ore, and caves Sulphur and Saltpetre, have been found in the viciuity of Clear Lake, North of the Bay of San Francisco.

From Venezula.

PORTO CASELLO, July 29, 1848. I have to inform you that a portion of the Paez, or rather Constitutional Squadron, composed of eight vessels, appeared off this harbor on Tuesday, the 25th inst., causing much alarm to the Mouagas party here, for fear that a landing of troops might be effected upon the coast. Nothing of the kind, however, has occurred.

The squadron has confined itself to the seiztre of three or four small crafts belonging to this port. But the principal object in view, it is presumed, is to intercept three vessels of the searth of some of the parties against whom war- to sustain their motion for a new trial in the so called Government party, (now repairing at the Island of Curacoa,) on their return here. The British mail packet "Larne" arrived here

> Island. His views in reference to future movements are not known to the public. We have obtained no later news from Maracaibo than that communicated in my last. It may not be amisa to observe that the Constitutional party continue to malutain a compiete naval ascendancy, and it is not probable 50 bbls pork-house Lard et de.

Coffee at 43 n54c, sales dull. Indigo-none Coffee at 4 4 5 54e, sales of the week as follows: found water in market; nominally 6a53 per lb. Cotton-no sales effected recently. Hides 6c per lb. Cocoa at \$15 to \$20 per fanega of 110 lbs wt. Am. Flour \$16 to \$20 per fanega of 110 lbs wt. Am. Butter 37 to per lb, currency. Am. hids; unsold 120 hids.

Should any one feel destrous nf seeing her, and of acceptable and the complex for the water of the case, such with may be gratified by calling on or addressing a letter to me, post paid, at my residence, two inflex from the village of Ynnkers, Westebester, New York.

O. C. DENSLOW, Vonkers, N. ties. Ant. Butter 371%c per lb, currency. Am. hids; usold 120 hids.

[Cor. Jour. Com.

The Great Fire at Athany. All the ciry south of Hudson, east of Union the Dock, and extending south to Herkimer C. C. Evzars, Utics, N. Y. streets is consumed, leaving only 4 or 5 buildings lu a densely built space of 25 acres. All the warehouses on the pier from Hann to Boston Cut, are gone; also il towboats, 12 canal boats, 2 schooners, 5 floats, and I ateamer burnt in the

Eagle, Townsend, U. S. Hotel, Port Orange, H. Baaclay, Russellville, Ky. Columbian, Albion and the Odeon, all burnt.—Rev. Hoopka Carws, Mount Morris, Illinois. Columbian, Albion and the Odeon, all burnt .-Everything in Broadway up to Hudson street is goue. Six or eight lives lost.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 18.

The following insurance particulars have been accertained: The Albany lus. Co. loss estimated White & Potter. 15 State street. Boston. C. We copy the following from the Hopkins vilie (Ky.) Whig, of the 16th:—

The accounts which reach us of the growing erop of Tobacco, are of the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, since the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an old June, have caused it to fire and French to an old the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, aince the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an old the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, aince the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an old the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, aince the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an old the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, aince the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an old the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, aince the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an old the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, aince the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an old the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, aince the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an old the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, aince the middle of the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, aince the middle of the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, and the middle of the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, and the middle of the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, and the middle of the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, and the middle of the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, and the middle of the most unfavorable character. The continued mins, and the middle of the mi is bany hisurance Company \$213,100-solvent; a promptly met.

The New Comers.

The Statistics of Immigration from Europe for the seven months past present some curious | Hoa. J. J. Crittenden. facts, as regards the juffux juto New York .-During that time, says the Express, the almost incredible number of one hundred and ten thousand four hundred and three persons arrived B. G. Cutter, Esq., from fereign countries; during the eight preceding months, 120,952. This year the relative number of Irish and German immigrants has revolution has been appressed. The Indianshave been dismissed and their prisoners discharged on their pledge to support the Government. Most all the Americans left in Mexico have gone to Yn- rench. 34 Dutch 190 Sec. 1, 566 Scotch, 106 cetan. Welch, 481 Norwegians, 85 Swedish, 31 from the West Indies, I from Denmark, 3 from S. lar Lumber, Aug. 5-tf. America, and I from Poland. Where do these

people all go? Who can tell?

Do Bow's Commercial Review of July contains some interesting tables of the pork trade of the Western States. The number of hogs slaughtered during the years 1847-48 was 1, 500,000—an increase of nearly fifty per cent. over previous years. The number slaughtered in Ciucinnati alone amounted to 576,000. Only in Cincinnati alone amounted to 576,000. Only s small portion of this valuable product is exported; and four-fifths of that sent ont of the country is to the British Colonies, South America, and the West Indies -Lou. Jour.

Lamartine is not compromised in any of the outis rapidly increasing. Should they succeed in getting the prisoners, they undoubtedly will kill them.

The colaborated bulletin of the Republic No. 16. plying to Rev. William McLain, Washington City, or to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky. useful way of disposing of waste steam from en- City, or to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky. gines has been adopted by a gentleman here. He Those living in Kentucky who intend going, raises pine apples with it. The steam is introduced under the roots of the plants and the combined heat ber. 1848, to go under his charge to New Orber, 1848, to go under his charge to New Orand moisture act so powerfully, that the pine sp-ple is soon ripened, while the body of the plant, leans to embark on board of the vessel. They

to either of the above named gentlemen. Exchange papers in the Valley will please give this notice several insertions.

ABDUCTION. We insert the following at the frequest of the writer, nd hope it may lead to the restoration of the child to ts proper home. "

Lieutenant of Ireland for the apprehension of certainty which the Government had shown in the settivity which the Government had shown in the pressing it, and on the measures which should be taken to extinguish discontent.

In his opinion the real remely for the exila under which Ireland had so long labored would be found in a judicions system of cloubstation and in the suppressed, yet the state of that country would be mappressed, yet the state of that country would be mappressed, yet the state of that country would be mappressed, yet the state of that country would be found in a pudicion of illegal assemblies and seditions time to come.

The Marquis of Lansdowne sald that the cante to be the suppressed, yet the state of that country would be mappressed, yet the state of that country would be found in a pudicion of illegal assemblies and seditions time to come.

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The Duke The standard and the proceeded the manners, and of position and seditions at the state of that country would be mappressed, yet the state of that country would be mappressed, yet the state of that country would be mappressed, yet the state of that country would be mean confided to their by parliament.

The mean confided to their by parliament.

The Duke The standard and the convertion has a state that the state that the state of the unfortunate, and having all department with the state of the unfortunate, and having a few as stated with the unfortunate, and having a few as stated with the unfortunate, and having a few stated the unfortunate, and having a few parliaments are the stated of the unfortunate, and having a few parliaments are the sta

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE-The market throughout the week has continued animated, and sales are firm at quo tations. The stocks on hand are still further reduced as the receipts are quite light. During the last day or two transactions have been limited however, as the river was lving in the ports of California, from any quar- so low as to preclude heavy shipments. Sales Thursday and Friday last of 178 pieces and 178 coils at 14 and 64e; 100 coils at 6fc, and 35 coils at 6c. Sales Saturday of 100 pieces and 60 coils at 14 and 64c; 106 pieces and 130 coils at ti and 6|a6|c. Sales Monday of 80 pieces and 95 coils, 18 pieces and 18 coils, 14 pieces and 14 coils, 25 pieces and 25 coils all at 14e and 6je. A sale of 190 coils on pri vate terms; 100 coils at 6[c; 100 pieces at 13 fat ic, and 31 Hysterical Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. pleces at 13fc. A sale Monday of 100 pieces at 11c; and several light orders filled at 11 and 61c. Sales to day of 110 coils inferior rope at 54c; 95 pieces and 64 coils at 14c and 64c. The receipts this week are 408 pieces and 1,068 coils. The ahipments amount to 600 pieces and 1,301

coils. The stock of each on hand amounts to 3,818 piece, and 2.582 coils. FLOUR & GRAIN.-The flour market has been tole ably steady through the week at about previous rates Sales of various light lots from stores on Thursday last \$3 60 a \$3 65. Sales Friday of 325 bbls in lots at \$3 55. 83 65. Sales Saturday of 200 lbs. from one of the mi on private terms; and various sales from stores at \$3 @), Sales Monday of 300 bbis Flour at \$3 50; 75 bbis at \$3 55; 30 bbls at \$3 60; and various lighter sales at \$3 65 a \$3 60. A sale yesterday of 250 bbls from a mill at \$3 50 deivered at the river. Sales to-day of 175 bbis, in lots from stores at \$3 60; retail rates at \$3 75, delivered. Receipts from the river and fram wogons of 669 bbls. Wheat comes to la limited quantities, and wa quote the averag price of the week at 60 ets per bushel. Corn in tair de mand. We hear of sales of 600 bushels yellow from a flo boat at 29 cts; a sale of 172 sacks white st the levee at 30c and a sale of 78 sacks mixed at 28 a 30 cts; retail sales at

33 a 35 ets. We quote a sale of 150 bushel old outs at 25c; retail sales of new al 23 a 25 cts. COTTON & COTTON YARNS .- We hear of a contli ued inquiry for cotton. The stocks on hand aer tair for this market. Thursday a mixed lot amounting to 100 means to keep the 'old road' from the States to bales sold at 47 cts. Since then we hear of sales of 14 California. Their safety and all their property bales at 67 cts on time; til bales at 47 cts; and a tew sales depend upon it. Last season, all the compa-nica arrived at the settlements by the middle of setting freely to the country in lots, at 54, 64, and 74c for setting freely to the country in lots, at 54, 64, and 74c for Octuber. The fate of those who have taken the the different members; also, sales to the city trade at 5,

GROUERIES-During the first of the week there was but little doing. Stirre then there has been a fair demand sale on Saturday of 20 hhds or 4le, and 10 hhds inferio at 4c. A sale Monday of 30 his at 4 1-10c; also on Tues. at 4 4 10c; 20 hhds at 14c; 15 hhds at 14c; 25 hhds at 42c. and 4t bhde at the. Retail sales in bhts at thas cents. No receipts. Loaf and refined Sugar in bbis we quote at at 61061 as per quality. Rio Coffee remains quiet, and we hear of but few sales. We quote in lots at 74274c. Retail sales are active at 7fc. The receipts this week amount to 919 bags. A cargo consisting of 3770 bags was sold at auction, in New York, on the 16th, at 6a67c-4 nonths, which is an advance on previous sales.-Havana Coffee we quote at 64a7c; Java 12altc .-Plantation Molassea remains quiet. We quote retail sales at 26a27c. No receiptt. Sugar house Molassea we quote at 35413c, according to quality. Cheese is in demand. We quote sales in lots at 64a7e. Riee in fair demand for retait sales, the stock is light. We quote

sales at Sasle. Receipts 18 tierces. HEMP-The prospects of a large crop being destroyed rices continue firm at an advance. We hear of a sale of The receipts this week amount to 563 bales. A sate on Thursday last of 45 tons, the stock left on hand of the factory that was burned, at an average of \$106 per ton, on but you will think this another and quite a different short time. Also a sale of 43 bales water rolted from thing. The debt uf graitinde, I still owe you, but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. 18th the market was firm at \$140alt6 per ton. The morket of St. Louis, at the last dates was firm with light receipts and sales at \$00a00 per ton, for continon.

PROVISIONS AND LARD-The market remains quiet with a limited demand. Sales of bacon sides have defrom St. Thomas yesterday, and brings us the rom wagons through the week at 3c for shoulders, 3fe for clear sides, and 4fa5c for good hams. We quote a sale trom pork-house of a lot of shoulders at 34e. A sale and shipment yesterday of 121 cooks clear siden at 42c packed. Sales of 67 bbls mess Pork at \$8 75; 33 bbls M. O. at \$5, and 20 bbls rump at \$6. A sale of 40 kegs prime Lard at 74c and a sale of thit kegs at 77c on time. Also a sale of that Monagas will be able to send out any force

TOBACCO-We have to remark a continued quiet in whatever against lt, at least for some time to the market, with but fimited sales and enquiry. It is thought that the wet weather will injure the crops. We quote the sales of the week as follows: Todd's ware

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. ANDREW J. STEVENS, Wheeling, Va. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y

HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior at., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

RS. P. DAVIS & DAUGITTERS will resume their MRS. P. DAVIS & DAUGHTERS will returne that School on Mouslay, August 28, at their residence on Seventh Street, between Walnut and Unesnot. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches which are pursued in the best lemale generates in our country. A few pupils will be admitted into the family of the instructors, where they will receive every paternal atten

Hon, J. J. Chiffenden, Hon, Win, J. Graves, Pal, H. S. Long, U. S. A., Silas Sisson, Esq., B. G. Cutter, Esq., Hon. J. T. Morehead, Hon. Wm. J. Graves, ang 1247w

NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS. LOUISVILLE, KV.

WE are prepared to manufactura every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish-ment in the West. The patronage of the public is solicment in the West. The patronage of the public is sone ited. WANTED.—Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop

NEW LITERARY DEPOT. Third Street, between Market and Jefferson.

J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

A fair share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. July 29—133

Literary Notice.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC PUGH & Co., No. 118, Cheenut Street-P fill A DELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every

variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale an tetail at the lowest rates. IRA BURDSALL, No. 531, Main St. opposite Battk of Ky., LOUISVILLE; liAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full aportment of the patterns of Paper Hangings, Manufactured by Sept. 181847—2y.

TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC. BELIEVING that a wall appointed Bath House in Louisvilla will be auccessfully sustained by the public, I propose the fitting up of such an establishment.
In order to accomptish this, it is secensary for me to procest two handred and fifty subscribers. I enterted any spon the task of soliciting names, and would respectfully call the attention of the citizena to the subject. The establishment will contain 24 spacious and comfortably furnished bath rooms—18 for gentlemen, and 6 for ladies—and will possess every requisits for Warm, Cold, Shuper, Sulphur, Salt, Dash, and Steam Batha.

The building will be located in a central part of the The building will be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fall.

The terms of subscription are TEN DOLLARS for the season, commencing—.

Assistance payment is required from the early subscribers, they will be entitled to bathing once a week in the mention not embraced in the regular season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and form need are season.

on record, and has acquired a reputation which tima alone can efface. Physicians of undoubted skill and experience, Ministers of various denominations, as well as hundreds of our eminent citizens all unite in recommend ing the use of this truly valuable medicine to their pa ients, charge, and friends who are thus affected, as the

Of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of thistruty wonderful medicine.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, affleted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months—After travelling through England, Scioland, Fermany and France, consulting the most anthem physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thomand dollars, returned

Mr. Wm. Sucoan'a Letter to Dr. Hart :-I have speat over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour and inclical allendance. I was advised to take a toni-to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited Eng-land. I consulted the most enginent physicians, there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed secondingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty sollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their upin

POSITIVELY INCURABLE. accordingly left England, traveled through Scotland of November last, with my son as far from being ented as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the Yew Yurk papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegeta ble Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years standing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I dolloo, as by the use of Harris Vegetable Extract alone he was restor-

PERFECT HEALTH.

Yours, very respectfully. WILLIAM SECORE. Another Remarkable Cure performed by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract.

to drive reason from its throng, and render her insane-Idiotic. Physiciane pronounced her incurable, and could do nothing more for her. We had almost despaired of a cure, when hearing of the remarkable cures performed by the Vegetable Entract, we determined to give it a trial. The result has exceeded our most ranguine ex-

Perfect Henith.

to reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this ruly wonderful medicine. Read the following letter from Incior W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent physiciana in that place. Gullford, Ohio, August 17th, 1846. Brother Laborer in the couse of Humanity

Brother Laborer in tha cause of Illumanity
Thear Sir—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I
am enabled to announce to you the enuplete irrumph of
your invaluable medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have
prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has
been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I
trust, have been radically cared. The fourth one to in
pility improving, and will, I think, without doubt, re
cover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or racam
menting Patient Medicines, but when I see an article
which promises so much for the relief of suffering bu
manity, I teel it my duty to recommend it; and I have
no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Paccity are
fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine
they will close their eyes against prejudice, and lend you
a helping band.

(Signed) W. To Dr. S. Haar, New York. We would refer to the following persons who have een cured by using flart's Vegetal tract.

W. Bennet, afflicted nine years, 171 Grand street. J. Ellawarth, afflicted seven years, 21 thiver atreet loseph McDougal, afflicted nine years, Elast Brooktyn H. W. Smith, New York Custom House.

Jacob Petty, sifficted four years, 174 Delancy etreet Philo Johnson, afficied twenty eight years, Greet

References also mada to— Rev. Richmond Taggett, West Davenpoit, N. Y. Rev. T. L. Sushnell, Baltimora, Md. Charles Brown, 100 Water street, N. Y.

From the Watchman of the Valley, the leading Proyterian paper of the West, published in

2. The grossest impositions are often practiced on the community by the venders of such medicine.

3. Patients are often induced, by the flattering recommendations of them to drug themselves without discretion, and much to their injury, many times; an evit, he that way, which is common to the use of all active medicines, without professional selvice.

On the other hand we have no doubt there are patent medicines, whatever may be our absorbine to the selection.

We have High Medical Authoritywe have inserted it. A cure for Epiteptic and saker fits, which often haffle the skill of the best physicians, would bring joy into many an affleted family. In making This Advertisement

an exception to our general exclusion of patent medicines, we have followed the example of other religious journals that have adopted the same general rule.

This valuable medicine (flurt's Vegetable Extract) is for sale by Thomas & Miles, 147 Main street, Cincin sati, Ohio.

When thousands who are now trembling under the hand of the dreadful disease, and fearing that every at tack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief and to resorted to new life by using this celebrated medicine. Over one thousand Certificates

Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York. Cypit is carefully packed up in boxes for transports Maxico, and West Indies.

Maxico, and West Indios.

THOMAS & MILES,
167 Main street, between 3d and 4th streets, Cincinnati,
Ohio, General Agents for the United States.
Gad Chapin, corner of 5th and Market streets, Agent for
Louisville, Ky,
David Graighead, Indianapolis, Ind.

TAIL communications in raference to Dortor Hatt's
Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, pass paid, to
THOMAS & MILES,
147 Main street, Cincinnati.

April 22, 1848,--6m. C. M. BARKLEY,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

Lexington, Ky.

Calcined Pinster.

People in the control of the control WM. YOUNG.

Is the only remedy that can be relied on for the per manent enre nf Spinal Complaints, Spanmodic Con-

PITS: PITS HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

ractions, Irritation of the Nerves, Nervous or Sick Headache, Narvous Tremors, Neuralgic Affections, Apo-

plery, Paralysis, General Debitity, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Disorders. including the most dreadful of all diseases that ever affect

the human race-EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS, This disease consists in a sudden deprivation of the senses, accompanied with a violent convulsive motion of the whole body. It attacks by fits, and after a cerisin duration goes nil, leaving the sufferer in a stupor, attended with great weakness and exhaustion of the Doctor Hazy would impressit annu the mindant the

afflicted, that the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy ever Decovered that can be relied on for the permanent cure of this most dreadful of all diseases. As its ten dency is to inmaity, madness and death, the most SKILFUL PHYSICIANS

of Europe, as well as those of our own country, have pronounced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been so onsidered by many, natil this most important of all dis coveries was made by Doctor S. Haar, nasrly sisteen years since, during which time it has been performing some of the most

REMARKABLE CURES

only remedy. EPILEPTIC FITS

with his son to this country, in November last, with out receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using I HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

ou that my confecase was hopeless, and

llis reason, which was so far gona as to anút hlin for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now be-fore him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 38 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but O bales dew-rotted from the country, at \$100 per ton.
Thank God is now anjoying good heath.

Naw, Sir, faith without works I don't believa in. To ay I mail be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose rou one hundred dollars, I have no doubt

> Doctor HART -It is with no small degree of gratification that I am enabled to announce to you the complete restoration to health of my daughter, by the nee of your Vegetable Extract. At the age of mx years, (her age at present is sixteen.) she was first attacked dreadful malady called Epileptic Fits, and until she com-menced taking the Extract, sha suffered with atteass of fits, almost incessantly, and so severely as to threaten

pectation, as by its use she is freed from a most dreadful malady, and restored to

Testimouv upon Testimouy,

a helping hand.

I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely.

W. L. MONROE, M. D.

8. Kelly, afflicted twenty years, Staten Island. Mint E. McKeef, afflicted twenty years, Volkville. Miss E. Crann, afficied twelve years, 112 Hammersly Wm. H. Parsell, afflicted twenty-three years, 73 Nn

Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge Judge Randall, 94 East Broadway, N Y. Thomas R. Jones of the U.S. Navy. Captain William Jennings, State streat, hridgepor

All of which may be called apon or addressed, post

Advertisemen of patent medicines, our readers ara aware, have been excluded from our columns for several years past. Our objections to them are—

1. We are not in favor of keeping secret aither moral or physical remodes for "the ills that flesh in heir to." 2. The grossest impositions are often practiced on the

on the other hand we have no about there are parent modicines, whatever may be our objections to the peliciple of patenting them, that are valuable remedies for certain specific diseases, the publication of which m an act of henevolence. Helieving the article afunctional in another column to be of that class—a belief for which

Have been received in testimeny of the beneficial results produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Ex

WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted thim—will act as Agent for the collection of mode and closing accounts, &c, &c. Charges moderate.

April 1, 1918 If

There is a lonely homestead In a green and quiet vale,

With its tall trees eighing mournfully, To every passing gale;
There are many ruins round it,
In the sunlight gleaming fair,
But mose-grown is that sylvan cot,
Its walls are grey and bare.

Where once giad voices sounded,

Of children in their mirth. No whisper breaks the solitude Of that deserted hearth. The swallow from its dwelling To the low eve hath flown, And all night long the whippoorwill Sings by the threshold atone.

No hand above the lattice, Ties up the tmilling vines; And through the broken casement paner The moon at miduight shines; And many a solemn shadow Seems standing from the gloom,

Like forms of long departed ones, Oh, where are they whose voices Rang out o'er htil and dale ? Gone!-and their mournful memories Seem but an ofi-told tale.

Some to the quiet churchyard, And some beyond the sea, To meet no more as once they met Fame and ambitton lured them From that green vale to roam,

But as their dazzling dreams depart

Regretful memories come,

Of the valley and the homestead, Of their childhood pure and free, Till each worn, weary spirit yearns That home once more to see O, blest are they who linger
Mid old familiar things;
Where every object round the heart
Its hallowed influence flings; Though won are wealth and honors, Though reached fame's lofty dome,

Within our childhood's home The Ugly Buckling.

BY CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Ilf our information be correct, we know except through the medium of German translations; and the genius of these two languages unluckily has no correspondence whatever .-But the translation we now offer to our readers, has not merely a certain value as being taken from the Danish direct—it is a curiosity in it- foot. self; being the production of a young Danish lady, Zona Groos, of Kolding, who is self-taught in English, who never was out of her own conntry, and who never, except on one occasion, even conversed with a native of England .-This want of ordinary opportunities, our readers will see, has not prevented her from acquir- the whole night, weary and sorrowful. - snow, where he lay in a sort of lethargy. ing a competent knowledge of English; and we Next morning the wild geese flew up, and But it would be too sad to describe the ed to become wiser. He collected a numknow that she is able to read Shakspeare with then they discovered their new comrade. - misery of the wretched creature during the great enjoyment. We may add, that in this cu. What sort of a creature art thou?' said long long winter. When the snow melted, gorised his own career.—Eds. Chambers' Jour- and made his best reverence. 'Thou art sun began to shine warmly, and the larks to consult it.

was summer; the corn was yellow and ripe- ly.' Poor creature! he did not think of larger than when he last spread them, and of one of the tents a young woman of un ning, and in the green meadows stood the marrying, if he were but suffered to lie in bore him rapidly away: soon he saw him. common beauty. She saluted him as he stork on his long red legs, and talked Egypthe the reeds, and drink the muddy water in self in a large garden, where the apple. had taught him. Round the fields and

duck; and then the little ones looked abroad through the reeds.

said the mother. 'Oh wo: it reaches far on stood. the other side of the garden, even to the The wind grew higher and higher; and den and cast bread and cakes into the waclergyman's meadow; but there I have nevlooking eagerly for a shelter, the poor duckter, and the youngest exclaimed, 'There is put both of us to death. I see but one er been. I hope you are all here,' said she, ling saw that the door fitted so miserably, a new swan!' and the nthur children regest egg is still there. How tedious it is!' through the crack; and so he did. and the poor duck lay down again.

came to pay her a visit.

swered she; 'but pray look at my others; are been her children. not they the loveliest ducks you ever saw?

Then he felt quite bashful, and hid his far forgot limself and propriety, as to talk much misunderstood by the world.

They are the very image of their father, the manuscripts, produced in the middle importation, but at a price that will place them. rascal, who does not even pay me a visit.' the cat to mew: this attracted the attention he felt too happy, but not proud; for to me of love."

Let me see the egg that will not burst, of the old woman. 'What is the matter?' a kind neart never becomes proud. The said she; but soon she too observed the duck-left how despised he had been, and now he with rage; but who can describe the agony for coming to him, he in the most delicate predilection for encyclopædic works. These works are deserving of particular attention is to be saved, it should be sown thickly, even. same manner, and the little ones very large fat duck that had lost its troublesome to me; for I must tell you they way. What a good catch I have got; now their graceful branches; and the sun shone troublesome to me; for I must tell you they way. There appeared in rally after grain crops. If a roller is used—the companies of those of the particular attention and the little ones very word that was spoken! "Where painful troubles, by immediately beginning in this place, because they led to the general conversation; in the course of ralization of views. There appeared in rally after grain crops. If a roller is used—the companies of those of the particular attention and upon a well pulvensed clean soil, and general conversation; in the course of ralization of views.

out; but oh, how large and how ugly he tempted to be of another opinion, but the was! The poor duck stared at him. hen would not permit it.

'What a wonderful large creature!' said 'Can you lay eggs' ask

she; mone of my others look like that. hope it will not turn out to be a turkey; but that will soon be settled, for he shall go on the water, even if I push him in myself.' The following day the weather was love-

ly, the aun shone upon the large green leaves, and the mother duck with her whole fami- ple are speaking." ly went to the most; and plash in she plunged into the water. 'Quack, quack!' room, and was always very sad. He thought in humble circumstances; and was adoptplunged into the water. Quack, quack, room, and was always very sad. He thought in hollier chromaton forget to record this day's occurrence in her, smoothly gliding upon the waver; and longed to glide once more upon the water. talents by the Princess Columbrano, who your book." they were all there, even the great ugly At length this desire grew so strong upon took her to Naples, where she married .gray creature was also swimming.

'No, it is no turkey,' said she. See how nicely he uses his feet, how well he bears nothing to do, and therefore you have such once "the rage" at Naples. himself; he is my own little one after all; fancies. Lay eggs, or catch mice, and you

at length the cat seized.

fancy to the cel's head. 'Now make haste; under it.' is the grandee of the whole poultry-yard; the poor duckling.

if we were not enough without then?—and catch mice.' fer nim to be among us;' and so a duck ran the duckling. and bit him in his neck.

'Let him alone,' said his mother; 'he does

'No; but he is such an immense creature, into it, and swam over it in rapture. and looks so odd;' said the duck that bit

woman,' said the old duck with the red rag away, the air became cold, the clouds were feting her; poets from all parts of Italy pourround her leg; 'very charming, save that heavy with hail and snow; it was a misera- ed in their tribute of incense. But in the one which has not prospered so well; I wish ble time for the poor duckling.
he could be remodelled.'

One evening, just as the sun

well through the world."

duckling that was so large and so ugly was felt for anything before: he did not envy the Second, of Austria, invited her to his scorned and laughted at by the whole poulthem; how could me think of being like capital. But she preferred Florence; where try yard. The hens and ducks said, 'He is THEM, poor ugly creature, who would have she seems to have passed the remainder of such a huge ugly creature;' and the turkey- been glad if even the ducks had suffered her life, admired, honored, and beloved, in cock, who was born with spurs, and there- him to live among them. fore thought himself an emperor, puffed out There are no joys like those that spring

Thus it was the first day, and afterwards in the ice. ling was despised by them ail; even his him, broke the ice with his wooden shoe, brothers and sisters were unkind to him, and bure him home, where he was brought nothing in this country of Danish literature, and said often, Would that the cat might to life again; and the children wanted to catch thee, thou ugly one!' and even his play with him; but the duckling was afraid mother said, Would that thou wert far from of them, and in his terror he flew up into hence! And the ducks still bit him, and the milk-dish, so that half the milk was stipulated forfeit if a husband receives from the hens pecked him, and the servant who spilt. The peasant's wife began to scream; fed the poultry kicked him away with her this frightened him into the butter-tub, then

> it is because I am so ugly!' thought the poor with the tongs, and the children ran after duckling; and he stole away. On he wand- him, laughing and screaming. What luck ered till he came to the great fens, where the for the poor duckling that the door was wild geese dwelt; and there he lay awake open! Away he ran, and plunged into the as often, as he thought, had suffered from

meadows were large woods, and in the in the fens, and the water grew bloody. - green branches in the deep-winding river. woods dark blue lakes. Oh, it was a love- Bang! bang? whole troops of wild geene Everything was full of beauty, and upon the ly scene! In the bright sunshine stood an flew up, and then the report was again water floated three fair swans, lightly skim. began to read, without daring to east a sinold manor-house, surrounded by a wall and heard. It was a large shooting party. The ming the waves with their dazzling wings. gle glarice at his fair neighbor. a deep moat; and from the wall down to the sportsmen surrounded the fens; some were The duckling recognised the beautiful birds, water grew large leaves, so large and high, seated in branches of the trees. The blue and his heart throbbed. 'I will fly to them, that n little child might stand upright under smoke from the guns hung like a cloud over the kingly birds. Perhaps they will kill some of them; and here a duck lay upon the dark leaves and the water: the dogs me, because I who am so ugly have venturher nest; she was brooding over her eggs. searched the fens. What a season of terror ed to approach them; but no matter-bet-But at this time she was very weary, for she to the poor duckling! He turned his head ter to be killed by them than to be bitten had sat long, and she had very few visitors; in order to hide it under his wing from such by the ducks, pecked by the hens, kicked the other ducks liking better to swim on dreadful sights, and saw an immense dog away by the servants, and suffer all that I the most than to sit under the leaves and with flashing eyes and red tongue. He have done through the long rough winter; opened his mouth, showed his sharp white and he awam towards the beautiful swans At length one egg cracked after another, teeth, and slunk off. 'Thank Heaven,' they saw him, and approached. 'Kill me, all the yolks were alive, and the little ones thought the duckling, that I am so ugly said the wretched creature, and bowed his put forth their heads and cried, 'Peep, that even the dog will not bite me;' and he head to the surface of the water, and expeep!' 'Quack, quack!' said the mother kept quite still while the shots were rushing pected instant death. But what did he see

er suffered them to look as long as they yet he dared not move. He waited several bird, ugly and despised-he was himself a liked, for the green color is very pleasant hours; then at last he looked round, and swaii! (It matters not to have been born and so far forgot hinself and his system of lest the sens as fast as possible. Away he in a poultry-yard, if one han but lain in the How large the world is!' said all the lit. ran over the fields and meadows; and the egg of a swan.) He was almost glad he lady, holding one of her hands between his tle ones; for now they had more space to wind blew so high, he could hardly go on. had suffered so much. Now he knew betlook about them than when they were in About nightfall he reached a poor little cot ter how to value all the happiness that surtage. It was so MISERABLE that it did not rounded him. And the swans swam round Do you think this is the whole world? know to which side to fall, and therefore it him, and stroked him with their beaks.

as she rose from her nest. 'Ah no! the lar- that there was room for him to creep in pented joyfully, 'Yes, there is a new one!

'How do you do?' said an old duck who and hen-the cat could catch mice, mew and bread and cakes were thrown to him, and purr; and the hen laid good eggs, and the they all cried, The new swan is the most the Arab entered his tent, the lady met him preyed upon her mind, resolved, on the plea erect the house of the Lord.

always said, 'WE and the world!' and they At length the great egg cracked. 'Peep, thought themselves the greatest and best part peep!' said the young one when he came of the world. Sometimes the duckling at-

'Can you lay eggs?' asked she. 'No,' replied the poor duckling. 'Then hold your tongue.'

mice, mew, and puri?'

him, that he told it to the hen.

So they went to the poultry-yard : here 'You have lost your wits to a certainty; ask whatever the while, It is to be supposed they found a terrible uproar, for two fami- the cat, the cleverest creature I know, if HE that, like a good bird, he stayed at home to lies had laid claim to an eel's head, which would like to glide upon the water! Or even keep the nest warm. In 1765, his gifted at length the cat seized.

Such is the world,' said the mother duck, wiping her beak, for she, too, had taken a like to swim in the water indeed, or dive di Maria Luigia di Borbone' with Pietro

animals and men are to know her. Come have you not made profitable acquaintances herds named her one of their "pastorelle," on; look to your feet; a well-bred duckling in the cat and me? But you are ungrated and gave her the Arcadian name of Coril-ful, and it is not pleasant to hold intercourse la Olympica,—by which she was ever af-

look how ugly that one is; we will not suf- 'I will go out into the wide world,' said

'Pray do,' answered the hen.

he could be remodelled.'

One evening, just as the sun was setting case, it began to appear to some that the Roman world were disproportionately laved the duck. 'He certainly is not handsome, ed forth from the bushes; the duckling had ish of applause to a lady who had, after all, but he has a kind heart, and he swims so never seen enything so fair; they were daz- but made some tolerably melodious verses; nicely, quite like the others-nay, perhaps zlingly white, with long slender necks: it such as hundreds of others could make in somewhat better; and as he is a drake, the was a troop of swans. They spread their any desired, or rather undesired, quantity. beauty is not of much consequence. I think large, glorious wings, and flew away from This tone once taken, the revulsion is genhe will be very strong, and then he will get the cold lands to warmer countries—to the erally violent. The ridicule of the thing sweet blue lakes; they soared higher and was felt-and poor Corilla (tell it not in 'Your other ducklings are charming,' sail higher, and the poor ugly duckling was Arcady) was laughed at. Old Pasquin took the Spanish duck. 'Now regard this as quite bewildered with their loveliness and up the cudgels, lampoons rained fast and your home; and if you should find a fish's their powers. He could not forget them, thick, and Corilla left Rome,—in no want, head at any time, you can bring it to me. those beautiful, those happy birds, he knew however, of an honored asylum. For Paul And thenceforward they looked upon the not their name, nor whither they flew, but the First, and Catherine the Second, of poultry-yard as their home. But the poor he felt such love to them as he had never Russia, invited and pensioned her. Joseph

his feathers, like a ship under sail, and cold of the north: the duckling was soon soon have thought of giving her guests rhumarched straight up to him, and gobbled at obliged to keep swimming round and round barb as teal, and in the courteous interhim till his head grew red as fire. The in the water of a pond, to prevent its freez change of those Arcadian laudations and poor duckling knew not whether to run or ing; but every night the hole grew smaller, literary insipidities which were so much stand still; and felt very sorrowful at being and he was compelled to move his feet in- then in vogue.' so ugly, and the laughing-stock of the whole cessantly to keep it open; at length he became very faint, and lay quite benumbed

grew worse and worse. The poor duck- The next morning a peasant passed, saw At length he flew over the hedge; the little birds in the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, And the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, and the woman attempted to reach him is in heavest and the bushes were terrified.'

rious piece Andersen is supposed to have alle- they; and the duckling turned to all sides, he found himself lying in the fens; soon the very ugly,' said the wild geese; 'but no mnt to sing-the sweet spring was come. Then It was very levely in the country, for it ter, if thou dost not marry any of our familiat once he raised his wings; they were far 'Bang! bang!' two wild geese fell dead haled their fragrance, and dipped their long in the clear waves? His own image! and from under the green leaves, and their moth- Some time after, all became silent, but lo! he was no longer a clumsy, swarthy

> Some little children came into the garand they clapped their hands, and danced. There an old woman lived with her cat and called their father and mother, and

The following interesting sketch, from the Athenæum, of the prototypu of Madame De Stael's Corinne, will be new to most of

And the cat would say-Can you catch when Rosini knew her among the frequenters of La Fabroni's saloon, her real name 'Then you must be silent when wiser peo. with a Spaniard in the employment of the government at Naples, Maddelena Fernan-And the duckling sat in one corner of the dez. She was born at Pistoja, of parents him, that he told it to the hen.

'What an idea!' said she 'You have ally that for improvisation, made her at

Her renown rapidly spread throughout and indeed he is not so ugly. Now come all of you with me, and I will introduce you to the world, and present you in the poultry-yard; but you must keep near me, and beware of the cats.'

Italy; and we find her visiting Bologna, Modena, Parma, and Venice,—and every where reaping fresh laurels and praises from bathe in it, to plunge one's head under it, 'Delightful indeed!' answered the hear worthy Signor Fernandez we hear nothing whatever the while. It is to be supposed fancy to the cel's head. 'Now make haste; under it.'

Leopoldo. On her return from Germany, come and curtisey to the old duck there, she 'Alas! you do not understand me,' said loaded with honom and presents of all sorts, she was made "reale poetessa" (a royal she has Spanish blood in her veins: and But if we cannot understand thee who i. e. not a real poetess, gentle reader,) with see, she has a red rag tied round one of her legs; that is a most delightful thing, and the greatest honor a duck can obtain: it signifies that she is not to be lost, but that both ness. Do you not live in a warm room; and sion of the "Arcadi." These jentle shep-

er; now curtsey to her, and say "quack!" with such: you may rely upon ME that I ter known. "This honor," says the histo And they did so as well as they could; wish you well, for I tell you all these un- rian, "she merited by two accademie, in but the other ducks around said aloud, pleasant things; and that is the sign of a which she treated twelve subjects in various What! are we to have them also here, as true friend. Now do your best to lay eggs or ancient metres with exquisite poetical beauty, profound learning, and such rapidity that Nardini, the professor, who accompanied The wretched duckling left the cottage; crowned at the Capitol, on the 31st of Auhe soon met with some water; he plunged gust, 1776, after a fresh exhibition of iminto it, and swam over it in rapture.

It was now autumn; the leaves in the woods became yellow and brown, the wind

This was the culminating point of her glo-

Your children are very pretty, my good whirled them around, and then hurled them ry. Cardinals, princes, and prelates vied in midst of all this glory, as is usually the the enjoyment of asthetic eau sucree [an Winter came and with it the piercing Italian Contessa would in those days as

Device of an Arab Lady. For the edification of those who imagine they can penetrate the designs of woman we have translated, from a French volume on Oriental manners, the following little story. To understand it, we have to inform our renders that among the Orientals it is customary to agree for a time to pay a a wife, or a wife from a husband, anything whatever, without previously pronouncing the words "Diadeste." Each, therefore,

A philosopher of that country, who was by no means insensible to female charms, had often worshipped at their shrine, and their wiles and caprices. But he determinber of stories of female cunning, and copied them into a book, which he always carried about him, as occasion might require

One evening as he was passing through an Arab camp, he noticed at the entrance ken his seat on the carpet, and near the

"That must be a charming book," said the lady, "to engross your whole attention

"Indeed it is," replied the philosopher, ut it contains secrets.'

"Which certainly you would not conceal rom me!" said the lady, with an irresista-"Since you will have it so," retorted the

hilosopher, "it contains a complete list of all the arts and wiles of cunning womenbut I am sure you could not learn anything from it, and so it would not interest you." "Are you certain that your list is com-

plete!" said the lady again. Thus the conversation was gradually resumed, the philosopher pocketed his book, own; and who knows what might have been! tance her husband, who was returning home. my husband at a distance, returning homeward! Should he find you here, he will

chance for your escape, conceal yourself in this box, of which I keep the key." It may be supposed the philosopher did lady locked the box and drew the key. As *How do you do?' said an old duck who and hen—the cat could catch mice, mew and bread and cakes were thrown to min, and they all price. The new swan is the most of authorship, to introduce herself to Byron, and solicit his subscription to her poems.—

The difficulties which, before the inventors are been her children.

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The difficulties which, before the inventors of the product of facilities for the making of the product of facilities for the product of facil

Let me see the egg that will not burst, of the old woman. 'What is the matter?' a kind heart never becomes proud. He The Arab began to foam at the mouth opinion; for having simply stated her motive circle of ideas began to enlarge, a great Flax is easily grown throughout all our north-

For awhile the Arab stood as if petrified,

After a while the Arab had to attend to was Maddalena Morelli,—and by marriage with a Spaniard in the employment of the government at Naples, Maddalena Fernangovernment at Naples (Naples) (Nap in peace," said the lady to him, "but do not nal.

> Love's Lesson, BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

inging now through twilight shado Sparkling now in noonday beams. Like thy cheeks the flow'rs that blossom Near them, and those eyes of thine Shame the heav'ne their waves emboso Minua mine!

Minna mine! those streams uniting, Hence together hold their way; Plainly to my vision writing, (What else, Minna, could they say?) 'Nature's law is one of union-Such, too, is the law divine!" Beautiful and bold communion, Minna mine!

Minna mine! I know not whether Minna mine! I know not whether
I the lesson read aright;
But if streams thus come together,
And their destinies unite,
Why may not the heart that itvoth
Only in the love of thine,
Gain the boon for which it striveth,
Lange Minna mine?

The sight of a learned man in want made The sight of a learned man in want made even the satirist Borleau so uneesy, that he helm to another, and prostrated himself on the bought him by the home-returning done the bought him beart, and hope swelled; prudently economical Addison for some time freely opened his purse to remove the difficulties of his friend Steele, produced by her on the violin, was not able to keep up with her." In the following year she was to exist the slightest confirmation of the story of Addison-having put an execution into Steele's house to recover a sum of money which he owed him. In a letter to his wife, written in August 1708, Steele mentions that he has "paid Mr. Addison the whole one thousand pounds;" and at a later period he says, "Mr. Addison's money you will have to-morrow noon." It is related of Goldsmith, whose heart adored humanity, that he enlarged his list of pensioners as his finances increased, and that his charity ex. tended even to his last guinea. Once having visited a poor woman, whose sickness he plainly perceived was occasioned by an empty cuploard, he sent her a pill-box containing ten guineas, bearing the inscription, "To be taken as occasion may require."-He was frequently deceived by impostors, who worked upon his generous sympathies with fabricated tales of most lamentable mis fortunes; but no feeling mind will harshly censure him for his unsuspecting credulity and overflowing humanity. In his unbounded philanthropy he exclains-"Yet oft a sigh prevails, and sorrows fall,

Some spot to real happiness consigned; Where my worn soul, each wandering hope at

May gather bliss to see my fellows blest."

Gray, in one of his letters, written in 1761 says that Mr. Benjamin Stillingflect, th writer on natural history and agriculture lives in a garret in the winter, that he may support some near relations, who depend upcheerful, and is an honest, worthy man .distress, especially young persons of talent struggling with difficulty. The grand-daughier of the great dramatic poet, Peter Corneille, being destitute of money and friends, attracted the sympathy of Voltaire, who supported her for three years; and having by that time finished her education, he married her to a gentleman. Voltaire not only gave her a marriage-portion, but he wrote, and Grainmont, and Madaine de Poinpadour, had inherited from their father. subscribed considerable sums. M. de la The harvest season had arrived.

ing traced the man to his home, he peeped into execution.

It may be supposed the philosopher did not long hesitate to conceal himself, and the locked the box and draw the lock and locked the box and draw the lock and locked the box and draw the lock and locked the box and draw the locked the locked the box and draw the locked the kind reception of her fully confirmed her ages, when after the thirteenth century the within the reach of all classes. a draft on his banker for fifty pounds.

and after recovering a little from his anger, his amusing "Memoir of Richard Roberts" berg, a priest at Regensburg in 1319; and rarely yields \$10. said—"I have lost, and must pay the for. to the use of that singular, helpless, and half- the "Picture of the World" (Imago Mun- A highly respectable and intelligent gent Corilla died at sixty, in the year 1800. feil, but let me request you hereafter to gain witted person, well known in Liverpool di) of Cardinal Petrus de Alliaco, Bishop man residing within 40 miles of Cincinnati Corilla died at sixty, in the year 1800. She must, therefore, have been an old woman, near the end of her brilliant career, we without giving me such bitter which he could read, sulf-tanglit. After the dias were the precursors of the great Marother business, and left his tent, and the lavaulted nimbly from his retreat. "Depart fixed abode. — Chambers' Edinburgh Jour. particularly on the Imago Mundi of Cardi- tional product to the value of at least \$15,000

where stretching away level and lonely.—
In the sky in the east was a long streak of greenish light, which widened and rose until it grew to be of an opal color, then or then bakeld the count and dish of forded to monarchs guarantees for the safe.

In the sky in the east was a long streak of greenish light, which widened and rose until it grew to be of an opal color, then or then bakeld the count and dish of forded to monarchs guarantees for the safe. ange; then, behold, the round red disk of the sun rose flaming up above the horizon.

[Humboldt's Kosmoz,

praised the Maker of the sun: it shone on The fears that in his soul had lunked till now, bis white turban as he was kneeling, and the spite of all his faith. But when the ark gift up his bronzed face, and sent his blue shadow over the glowing deck. The distances, which had been grey, were now clothed in purple; and the broad stream was illuminated. As the sun rose higher, the morning blush faded away; the sky was cloudless and pale, and the river and the surcounding landscape were dazzlingly clear. Looking a-head in an hour or two, we saw the Pyramids. Fancy my sensations,

dear M--; two big ones and a little one: the principles of general politics which There they lay, rosy and solemn in the term I use as opposed to the term party poldistance,—those old, majestical, mystical, itics, and by which I mean those acknowledged the state of the sta familiar edifices. Several of us tried to be edged principles on which are founded on impressed; but breakfast supervening, a political rights and our political duties rush was made at the coffee and cold pies, proper offices as citizens, as members of the

greatest marvels in it do not succeed in do fill in the education of all classes of a moving us? Have society, Pall Mall clubs, people. Indeed I do not remember ever in and a habit of sneering, so withered up our have seen any elementary work so compos organs of veneration that we can admire no ed as to display a compendious view of those more? My sensation with regard to the principles; to show, for instance, how agrapyramids was, that I had seen them before: then came a feeling of shame that the view istence of every form of society—and how of them should awaken no respect. Then I wanted (naturally) to see whether my neighbors were any more enthusiastic than myself-Trinity College, Oxford, was busy

with the cold ham: Downing Street was particularly attentive to a bunch of grapes: Fig Tree Court behaved with decent producties are imposed upon all classes, high as priety; he is in good practice, and of a well as low, by the same social organizations. conservative turn of mind, which leads him tion which protects their property and the to respect from principle les faits accomplis; rights—to point out the mutual relations he on him. He is always employed, always perhaps he remembered that one of them which the several classes depend upon each was as big as Lincoln's Inn Fields. But, other for their mutual welfare—to make Voltaire was ever happy to assist persons in the truth is, nobody was seriously moved. of nn exaggeration of bricks ever so enor. shared by the others—and how nations

> hill to Cairo. The Two Brothers.

BY LAMARTINE. The following beautiful Arabian legend

we copy from the "Voice of Jacob:' The site occupied by the Temple of Sol commentary on the works of her celebrated omon was formerly a cultivated field, posgrandfather, whereby she obtained in a short sessed in common by two brothers. One the one side, and of that orderly intelligible time. fifty thousand livres. 'The King of of them was married and had several chil- gence, that enlightened and well-founded France subscribed eight thousand livres, and dren; the other was unmarried. They livsome foreign princes followed his example: ed together, however, in the greatest harthe Duke de Choiseul, the Duchess de mony possible, cultivating the property they

Barde, the King's banker, took several two brothers bound up their sheaves, made the proper objects of power, the proper lim copies, and greatly increased the sale of the two equal stacks of them, and left them on its within which power may be exercised. work by his zeal in promoting the benevo- the field. During the night the unmarried It will teach men their rights, social and lent intentions of Voltaire. To an unfor brother was struck with an excellent thought. Political; but it will teach them their duties tunate bookseller at Cohuar, whose affairs My brother, said he to himself, has a wife also-for every right involves a duty, or were much deranged, Voltaire made a present of his "Annals of the Empire," and al. portion of the harvest should be as large as generally much more ready to claim the respectable citizens of Geneva, having in- his stack several sheaves, which he added to Indeed, my friends, if I were to apply this vited him to print his productions there, he those of his brother; and this he did with as remark to that description of political rate complied, and made a present of his works much secrecy as if he had been committing most familiar to you—the right of the tranto them in the same handsome manner as an evil action, in order that his offering chise—how many are those in this kingdom he had done to the bookseller at Colmar. I might not be rejected. On the same night who exercise the right and neglect the dust Shenstone was one day walking through the other brother awoke and said to his or, I should rather say, never so much as his romantic retreat, in company with his wife, "My brother lives alone without a consider or feel that there is a duty-a set Delia (Miss Wilmot), when a rather un-companiou; he has none to assist him in ous and sacred duty-which, like all other pleasant intruder rushed out of a thicket, his labor to reward him for his toils, while duties, ought to be honestly, faithfully, and and presenting a pistol to his breast, deman- (fod has bestowed on me a wife and chil. learlessly discharged. - Chambers' Journal ded his money. Delia fainted, while Shen- dren; it is not right that we should take stone quietly surrendered his purse, anxious from our common field as many sheaves as to see the back of the man as quickly as he, since we have already more than he possible. The robber seized the money, has domestic happiness. If you consent, threw his pistol in the water, and immedi- we shall, by adding secretly a number of ately decamped. Shenstone ordered his foot- our sheaves to his stack by way of compenboy to pursue him at a distance, and observe sation, and without his knowledge, see his whither he went. In a short time the lad portion of the harvest increased." This Fabries, is produced in vast quantities in made

through the keyhole of the door, and saw In the morning, each of the brothers him throw the purse to his wife, and then went to the field, and was surprised at seetaking up two of his poor children, one on ing the stacks still equal. During several each knee, he said to them he had ruined his successive nights the same contrivance was diately burst into a flood of tears. Having ding to his brother's store, the stacks always of the fibre, and the process being too sow and learned that he was a laborer, reputed hon-remained the same. But one night, both ledious for profitable employment of hand labor. the result, had not the lady espied at a dis-tance her husband, who was returning home and a large family, Shenstone went to his of this miracle, they met—each bearing Struck with terror, she exclaimed, "I see house, when the man, kneeling down at his the sheaves mutually destined for the other feet, implored mercy. The poet not only er. It was thus all elucidated, and they forgave him, but provided him with employ- rushed into each other's arms, each grate-

ful to Heaven for having such a brother. When Lord Byron resided in the Alba- Now, says the legend, the place where so When Lord Byron resided in the Albany, Piccadilly, a young lady, an unsuccessgood an idea had simultaneously occurred from their fligh cost used only by a lew, might ful poetess, who was friendless, and involve to the two brothers, and with so much per-

are afraid of the water. Leave off trying to hatch that egg, and teach your other ducklings to swim,'

The appeared in ducklings to swim,'

The appeared Arab spetched it out of her is swim in the course of the And she waited three weeks, but had no low, or course, rook at the paper while in his presence, as his conversation was mester of the house, and the hen was too delightful to be relinquished for a color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura or Indias Color and India Natura or India Natura or Indias Color and India Natura or India Natura ter. "Instantly pay me a forfeit, for I have moment; but on her leaving him, she in- rale) which Vincent of Beauvais (Bello strength equal to the best Flemish Flax. There caught you at last accepting a thing with spected it, when to her joy she found it was vasensis) wrote for St. Lewis and his con-Roscoe humanely devoted the profits of his amusing "Memoir of Richard Roberts" has a priced at Regenshurg in 1349- and his 30 to \$35 per acre; whereas the seed alone publication of Roscoe's work, the poor, and garita Philosophica of Father Reisch; the away; the seed being got out by thrashing ma nal Alliacus (Pierre d'Ailly). I have shown above all cost would have been the result; and elsewhere that this work was more influen- this State where Flax is extensively grown. After all, it is something to have seen these red waters. It is only low green banks, mud-huts, and palm-clumps, with the Columbus knew tine Toscanelli. All that Columbus knew tire sacrifice of the send, this has been found by the sun setting red behind them, and the of Greek and Roman writers, all the pas- these who in Iowa and Illinois have given progreat, dull, sinuous river, flashing here and there in the light. But it is the Nile, the old Saturn of a stream—a divinity yet, of Hercules, which, as his son Don Feron Straw deposed him to the stream of the str though younger river gods have deposed him. nando tells us, were what principally inci- valuable for oil makers, and it has be Hail! O, venerable father of crocodiles!— ted his father to the discovery of Indian remain in the stack before rippling, an enture of the discovery of Indian remain in the stack before rippling, an enture of the discovery of Indian remain in the stack before rippling, an enture of the discovery of Indian remain in the stack before rippling, an enture of the discovery of Indian remain in the stack before rippling, an enture of the discovery of Indian remain in the stack before rippling, an enture of the discovery of Indian remain in the stack before rippling. We were all lost in sentiments of the pro- lands, were derived by the Admiral from the year, wilhout injury. foundest awe and respect; which we proved, writings of Alliacus. Columbus carried Champion of England Pras.—In the spring by tumbling down into the cabin of the these writings with him on his voyages; for, we received of Mr. Abel Bowditch, of the horn Nile steamer that was waiting to receive us, in a letter written to the Spanish Monarchs cultural store, School street, some of these pears, and fighting and cheating for sleeping in October, 1498, from Hayti, he translates word for word a passage from the Cardinal's fat, and come in soon after Hill's Early. The periment. They were earlier than the Marrow fat, and come in soon after Hill's Early. The peas were large, and the most tender and finest deck; the character had not altered of the which he had been profoundly impressed. scenery about the river. Vast flat stretches He probably did not know that Alliacus of land were on either side, recovering from had on his part transcribed, word for word the subsiding inundations: near the mud vil- from another earlier book, Roger Bacon's lages, a country ship or two was roosting Opus Majus. Singular period, when a land, plowed under and well incorporated with under the date trees; the landscape every- mixture of testimonials from Aristotle and the soil, would change its nature to such a de-

What ielt the world's survivor when the bough Safe on the mountain, and the patriarch Gazed on the shoteless ocean lessening slow. Unruilled in the noontide's golden glow, Or in the calm of midnight rolling dark,

I hough thickly sprinkled with the gems of hear Sure when the ark sat on that dreadful sea Sure when the ark sat on that diesurarses
Alone, no feeling in his heart could be
But sorrow for his kirdred unforgiven. F. T.
[Chambers' Journal]

the Denn of Durham on General Politics

I confess it has often occurred to me than

and the sentiment of awe was lost in the same social community—I have often thought, I say, that these principles ought Are we so blases of the world that the wo fill a more conspicuous place than ther duated subordination is essential to the exany theory of universal equality, in wealth and condition is at variance, not only with wealth and experience, but also with as ture; which has distinctly laid down the onposite law, and made all men in almost all respects, unequal—to show that inalienable clear how any evil which may befall and And why should they, because one of these will sooner or later be largely mous? I confess, for my part, that the py- greatness, and public and private happiness rainids are very big. - Journey from Corn- depend upon the co-operation and coccept of all. Now I think, my friends, that if these principles, which no rational man diputes, and which are in fact at the bottom of all that we call politics, were generality inculcated as a part of education, we should reap the fruits in some increase of that benificent use and application of property on contentment on the other, which form toconfer power, will confer at the same time discretion in the use of power-it will stow

AGRICULTURAL.

Culture and Preparation of Flax.

GENTLEMEN :- This staple which in Ireland. returned, and informed his master that, have project was approved, and immediately put and southern Ohio, for the seed, which finds a ready market at the numerous Oil manufactor is the reason why so valuable a product is are interally wasted; this is doubtless true, for a second well known, that the amount of labor bestoves here, nearly purchase the same weight of fa-

this is only one out of some twenty Connties in

which we sowed with several other kinds for exwe ever tasted. We consider it a great acquisition .- Boston Cultivater.

BENEFIT OF AUDING CLAY OR MARL TO SAV-BY LAND. Fifteen bushels of clay, or meri-

colt has no permanent lacisor teeth till he is two and a half years old, and then only the two front or centre once,